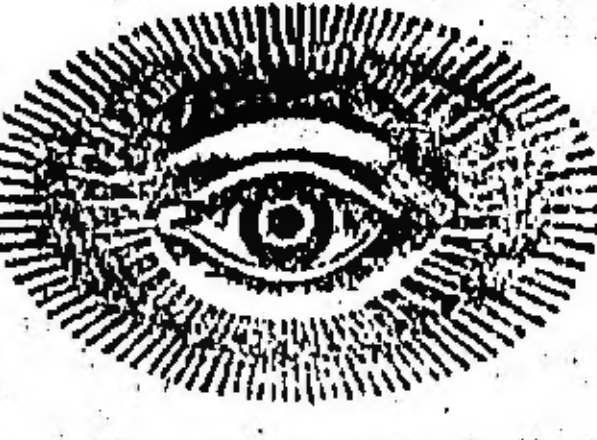


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... Dep.	6.27	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yanmat ... Dep.	6.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ... Dep.	6.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei ... Dep.	7.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei Market Dep.	7.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ... Dep.	7.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuangshui ... Dep.	7.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuangshui ... Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	5.23	6.31
Shuangshui ... Arr.	7.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton ... Arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ... Dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shuangshui ... Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.17	4.48	5.52
Shuangshui ... Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	11.17	11.47	3.07	4.24	4.52	5.59
Fanning ... Dep.	7.38	8.12	10.39	—	11.51	12.12	3.12	4.28	4.58	6.03
Taipei Market Dep.	7.38	8.22	10.39	—	12.02	12.23	3.23	4.38	5.08	6.13
Taipei ... Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.09	12.07	12.28	3.28	4.42	5.10	6.16
Shatin ... Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	12.30	12.51	3.51	5.05	5.32	6.39
Yanmat ... Dep.	8.07	8.52	11.08	—	12.32	12.53	3.53	5.07	5.35	6.41
Kowloon ... Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.40	12.35	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ... Dep.	7.45	10.15	3.20	5.15
Shataukok ... Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shataukok ... Dep.	8.15	9.00	2.05	5.00
Fanning ... Arr.	7.10	9.05	3.55	6.55

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Our London Letter.

FLYING THE ATLANTIC.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS.

THE EXCLUSIVE M.C.C.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 13th.
The sensational flights across the Atlantic have, as might be expected, set people talking about the possibilities of aerial communication between Europe and America. But generally speaking the question is considered to have merely an academic interest in the present stage of aviation. Obviously some method of providing against enforced descents while over the sea will have to be evolved before a transatlantic passenger service becomes feasible.
It is said that Captain Lindbergh, the young American who came over "on his own" to Paris outlined his ideas on this subject before he returned. He considered that an Atlantic air service might be made practicable. Part of his plan is the formation of artificial refuges along the route. They would have to be built in the form of very large rafts, and as they could not be anchored they would be kept in position by engine power. Airships and aeroplanes would be timed to reach these artificial islands, and start off again after re-fuelling.
Then the Germans are proposing to work out a scheme for getting across the Atlantic in either direction in three hops—from New York to Newfoundland, thence to Ireland, and so on to London or the Continent. They have actually started to construct a machine to carry 24 passengers plus crew.

Who Can Tell?

Of course, there are many people who ridicule these plans and proposals to fly the Atlantic. It certainly sounds rather far fetched and extravagant to talk of a regular passenger service over the three thousand miles of ocean with aeroplanes flying to a time-table. The Atlantic is notorious for all sorts of weather—chiefly "dirty" weather as the sailors say—and because the wild waste of waters has been crossed in the air recently by a few daring pilots it does not follow that there will be early developments such as we hear so much about at the moment.
There is the fact that it is much easier to fly from west to east than it is to fly in the opposite direction. For months the prevailing wind is from the west, and the Americans who have come over were helped by a following wind the whole way. The late Sir John Alcock and Sir Whitten Brown, the gallant Englishmen who were the first aviators to span the Atlantic in the air, also flew from west to east. It will be a different proposition to convince the world that the east to west route is also practicable against a head wind. The two Frenchmen who went from Paris last month, bound for New York, have never been heard of.

All the same, it would be unwise to say that the Atlantic by air can never be done regularly, bearing in mind what aviation has developed in on recent years. The latest flights have set men thinking along new lines as to the possibilities of long distance travel in cloud-land over land and sea.
Most Exclusive Cricket Club.
The Prime Minister has just been elected a member of the M.C.C., and the fact seems worthy of mention because he was only nominated for membership at the beginning of the present year. He is accepted by this most exclusive club under a rule which permits the election of candidates out of their turn if it is specially desirable in the interests of the club. But for the fact that he is Prime Minister Mr. Baldwin's nomination would not have been accepted by the committee while he is alive.
There are at present over 10,000 nominations for membership awaiting election. What this means may be judged by the fact that the committee have just elected as members 120 of the names put forward in 1898. Apart from a man reaching national eminence the only chance of a quick election is for a boy to show brilliant qualities as a cricketer at school or college, when he may be elected in a year or two. Neither money nor social position can obtain admission to the M.C.C., except in the rare event of more capital being necessary. This

(Continued on next Column.)

ECONOMIC CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

EFFECT OF RUPTURE WITH BRITAIN.

ANGRY PEASANTS.

It is now possible to explain why Moscow has been so sorely hit by the Anglo-Soviet diplomatic rupture, and is consequently so bitter against Great Britain, says the Diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The rupture, which was bound to check the flow of foreign credits to Soviet Russia, happened at the very worst moment for the Bolshevik Government. For the financial and economic situation in the U.S.S.R. has never been so desperate as it is at present. One may lend little credence or importance to the scattered and local anti-Soviet risings. One may also take the view that the quarrels between the Soviet leaders, although now so acute as to have compelled the dominant clique to resort to more drastic measures than before against its opponents, do not affect Moscow's international position.
State Monopoly of Trade.
The fact remains that the peasantry are extremely dissatisfied with the prices charged for essential commodities, more particularly manufactured goods, owing to the working of the State Monopoly of Trade. Yet, if the monopoly were done away with, the Soviet Government would be faced with bankruptcy. It would not know where to find revenue for the trade balance—in these circumstances would go heavily against the U.S.S.R., who might be unable to export more than 20 or 25 per cent of its present total under the head of farming produce. Moscow thus finds itself in a painful dilemma, from which M. Stalin's so-called New Economic Policy has failed to rescue it, because it could not be applied. Only a few weeks ago the chief commercial official of the Soviet Administration at Minsk, in White Russia, had to be sacrificed by Moscow, and dismissed, owing to the clamour of the peasantry. Similarly, the President of the Ukraine Soviet has had to go to Moscow repeatedly against the manner in which the Central Government lays hands on all the produce of the country and on all its imports for the use of itself and the Central Provinces, whose needs it feels obliged to gratify at the expense of other regions. These manifestations of discontent are widespread and significant.

has happened on two occasions, and a certain number of people were elected on payment of £100 to £200 apiece, but in every instance they were on the waiting list.
In the ordinary way nominations for membership of the M.C.C. are made when the candidate is born, and then with luck he may become a member by the time he comes down from the University. The entrance fee is £5, and the annual subscription £3.

Social Tendencies.

It is noticed by observers of social changes in London that social events are beginning to regain their popularity. This is noticeable in regard to Society weddings that have taken place in the past few months, the attendances being larger than at similar functions since the pre-war days. Members of the public find a difficulty in obtaining seats in churches where important weddings are announced to take place, because invited guests attend so numerously that little room is available for the uninvited. For this reason it is now the practice to admit to the church only holders of invitation cards, and in consequence—as may be seen by the picture papers—there are greater crowds than at any time for many years around the church doors.
The custom has also been revived of inviting members of the household and tenants of country families to be present at the marriage of a son or daughter of the house. This was recently noted at the brilliant wedding of Lady Diana Duncombe and Mr. Greville Worthington, the fact being happily commented upon by the Bishop of Whitchurch in his address. At the wedding of Lord and Lady Aschfield's daughter a few days ago there were nearly 900 guests, and in addition a huge crowd of the public outside the church. In other ways not connected with weddings larger parties are meeting this season in London than hitherto.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Taking of the Bastille, 1697.
French Consul "at home," 10 a.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: K.B.S.F.P.A. v. C.R.C.; H.K.C.C. v. Club de Recreio.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
St. Peter's Ladies' Guild Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," informal dance, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole," Sing-Song, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after Dinner Dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."
Wilbur Players present "The Girl from Child's," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Yuzansky), 5 p.m.

Friday.

St. Swithin's Day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: "Cheer O," Concert, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. whist drive, Cathedral Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."
Wilbur Players present "Her Unborn Child," Star Theatre, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Taiping), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Kowloon B.C.C. v. Craigenower C.C.; Kowloon D.C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Taikeo R.C. v. Civil Service C.C. Division II: Kowloon C.C. v. Taikeo R.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Club de Recreio; Craigenower C.C. v. Royal H.K. Y.C.; East Point R.C. v. Kowloon B.C.C.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreio; Royal Engineers v. I.R.C.; University v. Nippon Club. "C" Division: Kowloon C.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A.; S.C.A.A. v. Craigenower C.C.; C.R.C. v. T.R.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Japanese v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, Island Bay.
Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookunpoo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Concert for Servicemen only, Theatre Royal, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and King Edward Hotel.

Grand Promenade Concert by Band, Pipers and Drummers, 1st Bn., The Cameronians, Lee Gardens (if wet Lee Theatre), 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "So This is Paris."
World Theatre: "East Lynne."
Star Theatre: "The Sensation Seekers."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Santia). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakozaki Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

5th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
H.K. Baseball League: Dragons (S.C.A.A.) v. Tigers (S.O.A.A.). Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"A" Division: M.B.K. v. University. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.'s: Men's Meetings, "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better Ole," 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."

Monday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Shoulder Arms" and "The Coming of Amos."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Canada, America, Shanghai, etc. (Empress of Canada, President Cleveland, President Hayes and Siberia Maru). Outward: America, etc., Europe via San Francisco and via Siberia (President Lincoln), 5 p.m.

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THE REDS BACK IN KIANGSI.

PEOPLE GROANING UNDER NEW TAXATION.

THE CENTRAL BANK NOTES.

A LUCRATIVE REVENUE FROM OPIUM.

KIUKIANG, June 20th.

A state of temporary stalemate has been reached in Kiangsi. Chiang Kai Shek's troops occupy part of the south and east of the province, but appear to be unable to advance further.

The Communists, and the officials of the Hankow party, who had begun to take their leave, have all returned, and Kiukiang and Nanchang are again as "red" as ever.

Our tame comrade Lin Tso Lich, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is back and Chan Kung Po, Minister of Labour, has also come to Kiukiang to reorganize the Labour Unions.

A Military Director Bought Over.

It cost the Hankow party \$33,000,000 of the silver which they have so laboriously collected to buy over Chu Pei Teh. This information may be taken as authentic as it is obtained through one of the bankers who was asked to arrange to remit part of the money to the safety of Shanghai for Chu Pei Teh's account.

The slogan of the National Government is "Down with the Militarists," but when their turn arrives to settle down in the safety of some foreign concession, there are many militarists, such as Chu Pei Teh, who will find they did not do so badly under that government.

Meanwhile the population groan under the oppression of the Labour Unions, the compulsory military contributions, and, worst of all, the collapsed currency.

New Central Bank Issue.

The Provincial Finance Bureau is making a determined attempt to improve the value of the paper notes of the Central Bank. At present they are at a discount of 52 per cent.

It has been arranged to issue at Nanchang \$3,000,000 worth of new notes. All old notes must be exchanged for these new notes before the end of July, whereafter they will be valueless. A silver reserve for the new notes will be obtained from the rice export tax.

Kiangsi of recent years has only produced sufficient rice for its own needs, and there has been an embargo on the export of rice. This embargo has now been lifted and a tax of \$1.50 per picul will be levied on all rice exported. The National Government officials thus expect to kill two birds with one stone. They produce a silver reserve for the new note issue and at the same time they encourage rice to find its way to Hankow to relieve the shortage at that port.

The money collected is to be paid into a special fund, which will be used to support the note issue. But the Chinese have no confidence in the special fund. They know very well that no rice export tax money will ever find its way into that fund.

MARSHAL SUN'S WISH FOR PEACE.

DESIRE TO END COMMUNISM.

CAMPAIGN WORKING ACCORDING TO PLAN.

TSINAN, July 4th.

Sun Chuan Fang stated in a private interview with a representative of the North China Daily News to-day that operations in Shantung were being worked out according to the plans formulated at the Peking conference. The situation he regarded as generally satisfactory, although real fighting had not begun yet. If it became necessary, the Marshal said that he would go to the Tsinpu Railway front but unless the Southerners made a general attack in strength equal to the northern forces they would merely retain their present positions, and he would remain at Tsinan.

The fact was emphasized that the present continued conflict was quite unnecessary and that it should cease for the good of the country. Both he and his northern colleagues, Marshal Sun declared, were anxious and willing to restore peace, but the revolutionary policies could only flourish in a condition of constant warfare he could not be sure that certain of the Southern leaders held the same views.

Once peace is restored, the Marshal said he believed that the sincere Southern leaders would be able to see the inconsistency of many Nationalist views if a good permanent government was aimed at. In time this would become apparent to the sincere leaders among the Nationalists and they would see the unreasonableness of Communist institutions. This, in turn, he said, would lead to co-operation in a peaceful way with

but that the money will disappear as all monies disappear in China, so the notes have shown no signs of appreciating in value.

It is said the Finance Bureau officials are indignant, and recently three merchants in Nanchang, who had refused to tender the correct amount of copper change for a note, were shot.

Amongst other methods of raising money are the kerosene tax of \$1 per case and a heavy tax on cigarettes. Then we must not overlook opium.

Opium Tax Revived.

When Sun Chuan Fang was in control of the province the import of opium was strictly prohibited. There was nevertheless very considerable smuggling. When the Nationalists arrived, they very soon changed all that. They opened an Opium Suppression Bureau (Chin Yen Chu) and the opium traffic came to the surface. This Bureau is not concerned with the suppression of opium, but with the collection of a tax on all imports. The tax rate is officially fixed at 15 cents per ounce.

There are large supplies of opium in Hankow, which have arrived from Szechuan, and by every steamer quantities of the drug are brought to Kiukiang, concealed in the cargo or about the persons of the importers. On arrival at Kiukiang the importer goes straight to the tax Bureau, declares the amount of opium and is given a written pass. The local Bureau employ some 50 or 60 inspectors and was betide the smuggler who attempts to evade the tax. The collection in Kiukiang alone amounts to about \$20,000 per month.

Tax on Opium Dens.

In addition there is an entirely separate tax on opium dens. There are 300 of these in Kiukiang, which has a population of 50,000 families. The tax is levied at so much per lamp and varies according to the arrangements the manager of the den is able to make with the collectors. As a rule it varies between \$4 and \$8 per lamp. This tax is farmed out by the Chief of Police and the proceeds go to pay the police. The tax is farmed each month, and the price paid for June was \$2,400. There is considerable competition for the privilege of farming the tax, so that the cost per month shows a tendency to rise. On the market the cost of opium to smokers is \$2 per ounce.

Japanese steamers have again begun to run regularly on the river and one or two China Merchants boats also have discharged cargo at Kiukiang. The fares for Chinese passengers are cheaper in the China Merchants boats than in the foreign-owned vessels, but the Chinese prefer the safety of a foreign flag and very few of them travel in their own steamers.—North China Daily News.

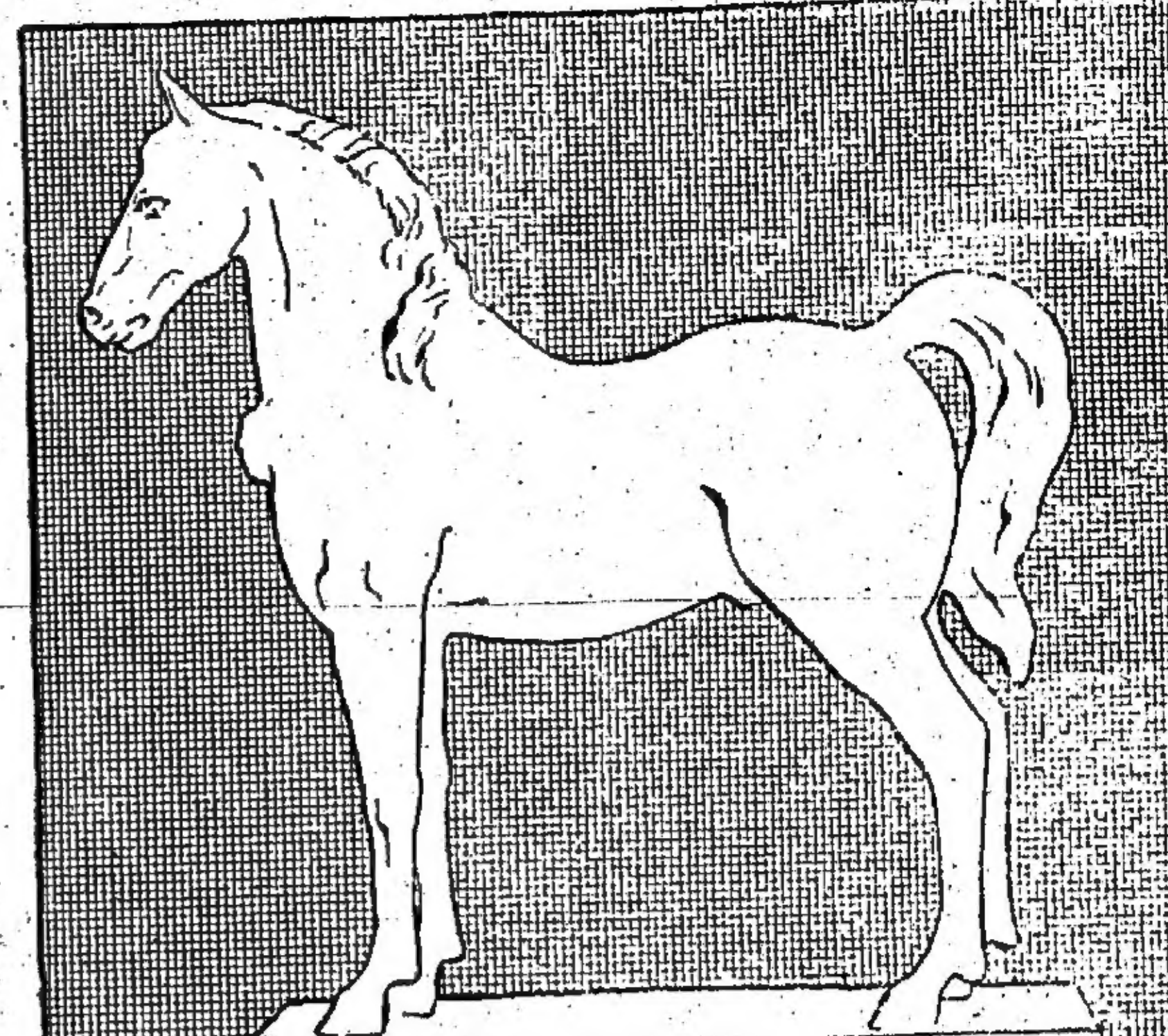
HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 13th, 1927.

B.A. Bank	London	2115 nom.
Chartered Bank	London	220 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	London	231 nom.
Do.	London	218 nom.
P. & O. Bank	London	239 buy.
East Asia Bank	London	205 nom.
Canton Insurance	London	320 sel.
China Underwriters	London	20.80 nom.
North China Ins.	London	143 buy.
Union Insurance	London	275 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	London	40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	London	2210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	London	2600 sel.
Douglases	London	311 buy.
Steamboats	London	222 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	London	110 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	London	330 nom.
Do. (Def.)	London	346 buy.
Shell Transport	London	337 nom.
Star Ferries	London	15.40 buy.
Waterworks	London	113 sel.
China Sugar	London	332 sel.
Malayan Sugars	London	332 sel.
Benguet	London	170 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	London	40 buy. & sa.
Langkats (combined)	London	19 nom.
Do. (single)	London	9 nom.
S'hai Explorations	London	34 nom.
Shanghai Loans	London	64 nom.
Banhs	London	9/8 nom.
Tromoh Mines	London	5/ nom.
Ural Caspian	London	108 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	London	338 nom.
Hongkong	London	147 buy.
New Engineering	London	11. 97/ nom.
Shanghai Docks	London	54 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	London	6.90 sel.
H.K. Lands	London	554 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	London	14 nom.
H.K. Territorials	London	114 nom.
Hampshire Estates	London	154 nom.
Primo's Building	London	38 nom.
Rural Lands	London	14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	London	7.35 nom.
Oriental	London	12 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	London	61 sel.
Do. (new)	London	34 nom.
China Buses	London	7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	London	22.55 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	London	14 sel.
Do. (new)	London	43 sel.
Singapore Tractions	London	10/9 buy.
Taxis	London	19 buy.
Amusements	London	35 nom.
Canton Loan	London	47 sel.
Cements (combined)	London	41 sel.
Do. (old)	London	51 sel.
Do. (new)	London	113 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	London	102 nom.
Do. (old)	London	37 nom.
Do. (new)	London	34 buy.
China Providents	London	230 sel.
Constructors	London	15 no. n.
Dairy Farms	London	36 nom.
Der A Wings	London	32 sel.
H.K. Electric	London	37 buy.
Macao Electric	London	10 nom.
H.K. Hops (old)	London	10 nom.
Do. (new)	London	5 nom.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,188 tons.	10,068 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 23rd	Sept. 29th
Arrive Shanghai	" 27th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 29th	Sept. 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	" 2nd	" 18th
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 3rd	" 19th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 31st	" 4th	" 20th
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 20th
Leave Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 20th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 9th	" 13th	" 14th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 9th	" 13th	" 14th
Leave Taku Bar	" 10th	" 14th	" 15th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 14th	" 15th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 11th	" 15th	" 16th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 15th	" 16th
Leave Tsingtau	" 12th	" 16th	" 17th
Arrive Shanghai	" 12th	" 16th	" 17th
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 28th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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AGENTS.

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Macintoshes.....\$10 nom.
Sinceros.....\$34 nom.
United Asbestos.....\$20 nom.
Watsons (old).....\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells.....\$6 nom.
Telephones.....\$3.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; no.—sales
nom.—nominal.

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION, COLIC, GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
PAIN IN THE STOMACH, OR IN THE
JOINTS. (See also the advertisement for
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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, COLIC, GOUT,
PAIN IN THE STOMACH, OR IN THE
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YINCHAUSTI ROPE FACTORY

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Applications may be sent to the Hotel Managers at the various resorts or to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF HOTELS, Traffic Department, Office Add.: MANRIEVE or SMOOR, SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY, Dairen (Telex: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed., Al. Lieber's and Bentley's).

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Strength
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SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

LIFE IN MODERN CHINA.

TRAPPED IN A SIEGED CITY.

EVENTFUL JOURNEY TO TSINGTAO.

LOOTED BY PIRATE JUNK.

TSINGTAO, July 1st.
Twenty-five foreign refugees were put ashore at Tsingtao from the little northern gunboat *Chuyun*, at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of June 30th, and—dazed, but brave and thankful, proceeded to find rest and refreshment where they could after having endured an ordeal of many days of suffering and anxiety. Their clothes dirty and the worse for wear; their faces bearing the strained looks illustrative of their miseries; their luggage carried into house or hotel and showing every sign of ill-treatment by the marks of torn-off locks, or boxes with smashed-in sides, all gave every indication of piratical pilferage.

Personnel of the Party.

The party upon arrival at Tsingtao consisted of the following:—Mr. Mullen, Postal Commissioner from Kaifeng (British); Ma. Matheson, pilot, of Tapo (Danish); M. and Mme. Coole and four children; Dr. and Mme. Renault, M. and Mme. Brasseur; M. and Mme. De Becker and child; M. and Mme. De Clercq, all Belgians, employees of the Lunghai Railway at Chengchow; Mr. and Mrs. Steensby (Danish) of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., at Chengchow; Mr. and Mrs. Karmiloff (Russian); Mr. Zokowsky (Polish), Mr. Molinatto (Italian), and Mr. Tzvetcoff, the three last being also the railway employees, the Italian gentlemen being the well-known engineer associated with the Yellow River bridge.

Rapid Northern Retreat.

There was no time for the foreigners to fly from Chengchow on May 28th, so rapid and sudden was the northern retreat, and although some of the railway foreign employees did attempt to get away, by rail, Southern soldiers fired at their car and drove them from it before they could start. The missionaries, according to the refugees, had all left long before these proceedings, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Bishop and his priests. The first Southern troops to re-enter Chengchow were those of General Tang Song Chi, which appeared like a disorderly rabble after the orderly Mukden troops. They occupied the Lunghai Railway Administration Buildings, as well as the residences of the railway's foreign employees, a family of mother, father, and four children being allowed to occupy a single room of their own house and the rest of the building filled with soldiers.

The Roman Catholic Bishop had his Cathedral and premises filled with troops, and at first was not allowed to hold services, but later on was permitted to have one service per day.

Then the military took complete charge of the railway and appointed one of their officers as the managing director. The foreign employees were then forced to attend the Sun Yat Sen memorial services twice weekly, and to make obeisance, etc., with the congregation. Absence from this ceremony meant dismissal from employment.

The Journey from Chengchow.

It took three weeks more before the Chengchow foreigners could obtain the needful railway carriage in which to reach the coast.

It took four days to go by train from Chengchow to Tapo, a distance of only about 300 miles.

On arrival at Tapo they were glad to meet the Tapo pilot, Mr. Matheson, and as no food or supplies of any sort were obtainable at Tapo their one thought was naturally departure, more especially as the country on all sides was infested with bandits looting in the wake of the troops. Mr. Matheson offered to engage a junk and take the refugees immediately to Tsingtao, and they all gladly consented. It was quite possible that there would be no other steamer for a month.

Passage Aboard a Junk.

The whole party with all their baggage complete, besides two boxes of silver that were under charge of Mr. Matheson (and valued at \$2,500), went aboard the junk and sailed at 11 a.m. on June 28th. After proceeding north for four hours in a stiff breeze the captain of the junk told them that the wind was unfavourable and that he must return, though they must have sailed 50 knots. They then turned

south again and anchored for the night at a point approximately 17 knots north of Tapo. In the light of subsequent events it was afterwards concluded by the refugees that the return towards Tapo again had only been made in order to permit of the approach of pirate junks under charge of accomplices of the refugees' junk captain.

Next morning, the wind being favourable, the junk again proceeded to sail for Tsingtao, but at 2 p.m. in the afternoon they were disturbed by a fusillade of shots from another junk sailing parallel with but on the shore side of their junk, so all the passengers sought quickly what cover they could. The firing was entirely that of rifles. On drawing closer and receiving no fire in reply, the pirate junk came right alongside, and 10 or a dozen pirates armed with revolvers and bayonets boarded the refugee junk. Mr. Matheson then stood up upon the deck, with his hands up, and, addressing the pirates quietly in Chinese, said, "You may take all we have got if you spare our lives."

Pirates Aboard.

The pirates tore rings off the ladies' and men's fingers, stripped off wrist watches and any other valuables, and even ran their fingers over the ladies' heads in a search for hidden brooches, etc. Then commenced a tremendous search for money. Mr. Mullen, being the senior in age was singled out doubtless as the leader, and him they actively maltreated, striking him heavy blows on his legs with a belaying pin to get him to disclose the treasure.

The refugees had no arms, and made no resistance. The behaviour of the women and children is specially praiseworthy under these trying and terrible circumstances. They neither cried nor screamed at all, but remained quiet and calm, Mme. Coole feeding her little baby at this time, and preparing its bottle as if nothing frightful was occurring, she and others of the ladies saying their prayers softly to gain fortitude.

Man-of-War in the Offing.

At length, after almost two hours search the two cases of silver were discovered and transhipped, as well as all the valuables of the party, including a box of silverware belonging to the Steensbys, and the pirates evinced a strong desire to depart quickly. They had formerly discussed whether they should set fire to the refugee junk, doubtless with the intention of leaving the foreign witnesses of their piracy aboard the burning ship, but now they were only in haste to get off and this they did speedily. Casting their eyes northward the refugees observed the smoke of an approaching steamer, which probably the pirates had already observed, and another hour brought the Chinese man-of-war *Chuyun* near the poor refugees, who signalled violently with sheets attached to poles and so attracted the gunboat's attention.

On approaching the junk the officers of the man-of-war questioned the refugees at great length as to their origin, etc., and though begged to take them aboard the ship they did not do so at once but proceeded after the pirate vessel, which could not have proceeded very far south. Meanwhile the refugee junk followed in the wake of the man-of-war which disappeared for a time but later on returned with the news that the junk had been seen. On the refugees begging again to be allowed aboard the man-of-war the officers finally acquiesced, and the party were made comfortable in the 'tween decks and given food.

Taken Aboard the Man-of-War.

It was only when the ladies boarded the gunboat that their admirable courage and deportment gave way at last, and every one of them wept, thankful no doubt to be safe from the awful experiences they had so lately passed through. Mrs. Steensby had saved her wedding ring and engagement ring by hiding them in her stocking upon the approach of the pirates, but that was all the *bijouterie* saved. Even the eye glasses had been removed from the wearers of them, both men and women, and the total loss in valuables and silver cannot be less than \$20,000.

One can imagine the difficulty of embarking upon the man-of-war from the little junk in a very high sea and across a narrow plank. All the refugees express the greatest gratitude towards the officers and aided in transferring the large amount of baggage belonging to the refugees from one boat to the other, and in the most willing manner.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY THURSDAY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

A Mad, Merry, Diverting Tale of a Night's Frolic in the Gayest City in the World,

SO THIS IS PARIS?

An Ernst Lubitsch Production with

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Crescendo: "The Marriage Circle," "Kiss Me Again," "So This Is Paris"

SPECIAL at 5.10 & 9.20

FULL MILITARY BAND of 1st BN. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGT.

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ALL SHOWS TO-DAY THURSDAY (Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.20)

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EAST LYNNE

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MARJORIE DAW
EDMUND LOWE,
LOU TELLEGEN,
FRANK KEENAN

STAR

TO-NIGHT ONLY at 9.15 p.m.

WILBUR PLAYERS

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THE GIRL FROM CHILD'S

PICTURES

2.30 to 8.30 p.m.

The Big Universal Thriller

THE SENSATION SEEKERS

ANOTHER BEACHCOMBER
GAOLED.
OUT TO STEAL WHAT HE COULD.

With the bathing season in full swing, several members of the underworld frequent the beaches, to dip not into the sea, but into the pockets and property of the bathers.

A few days ago one of them was caught helping himself to clothing and he is now in safe custody for six weeks. Several complaints have been made to the Police by bathers, and on Tuesday another beachcomber was caught red-handed.

He was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, and Sergeant Wheat, prosecuting, told the Court that the accused had strolled into a match at Kennedy Town beach and calmly rolled up a suit of Chinese clothing belonging to a man swimming in the water. Inside the pocket of the jacket was a gold wrist watch.

Mr. Lindell sent the man to prison for six weeks.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUBBY, July 12th.

Paris	134
Brussels	24.01
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	30.46
Copenhagen	18.16
Vienna	34.5
Helsingfors	182
Lisbon	27.16
Bucharest	81.0
Buenos Aires	47.49/84
Shanghai	2/65
Yokohama	1/11 11/32
New York	4.94
Geneva	25.25
Milan	59.25
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.78
Prague	16.37
Madrid	28.32
Athens	307
Rio	5.27/32
Bombay	1/5 55/64

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG AMUSEMENTS, LIMITED.
CHAIRMAN GIVEN POWER TO VOTE.

RESOLUTION CONFIRMED AT MEETING YESTERDAY.

Under the former Articles of Association of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., the Chairman of the Company has been debarred from voting, except when there would otherwise be a tie. It has been felt that the Chairman of the Company, as a primarily responsible Director, should be empowered to vote and also to have a second, or casting vote.

To effect this an extraordinary resolution was passed at a meeting of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., held at the end of June, and yesterday another extraordinary general meeting was held at the Queen's Theatre, at which this resolution was confirmed as a special resolution.

Mr. J. M. Noronha presided, and he was supported by the following fellow directors: Messrs. R. E. Ost, Lo Shun Wan, Ma Tsui Chiu and H. W. Ray, with Mr. C. S. Roselet as Secretary, and the following shareholders: Messrs. J. Gomes, J. T. Choy, H. Poon, E. Reading and A. Groves.

The Chairman explained the reason for calling the meeting and said that the resolution would, in effect, alter Article 143 of the Articles of Association of the Company to read as follows:

"Questions arising at any meeting of the Directors shall be decided by a majority of votes; in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote."

The Chairman moved that this motion already passed as an extraordinary resolution be confirmed by the meeting as a special resolution. Mr. Reading seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously. This was all the business of the meeting.

Hong Kong 2/04
Silver (spot and forward) 20

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 13th, 1927.

On London	—
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/1 16/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/04
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16
Documentary Bills, 3 months' sight	3/1 1/16
On Paris	—
Bank Bills, on demand	1,235
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,910
On New York	—
Bank Bills, on demand	453
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50
On Bombay	—
Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank Bills, on demand	133
On Calcutta	—
Telegraphic Transfer	133
Bank Bills, on demand	133
On Shanghai	—
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	97
On Yokohama	—
On demand	101
On Manila	—
On demand	88
On Batavia	—
On demand	120
On Hongkong	—
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	—
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	—
On demand	93
Overseas Bank's Buying rate	\$9.70
Silver, 100 fine, per test	28
Bar Silver, per oz.	28

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Tiffin \$1.00.....Dinner \$1.50
BEST WINES OBTAINABLE

Cold Drinks served from 8 a.m. to midnight.

A Hearty Welcome is extended to all to participate in a thoroughly enjoyable day, which also marks the Anniversary of the Opening Day of the Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

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THE MILK IN THE TIN
WITH A NATURAL
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3rd Floor, China Building. Tel. 381 C.
[A.B.M.]



COMRADE BORODIN'S POWER IN CHINA.

HIS ORGANIZATION AND MANY ACTIVITIES.

THE BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT.

Continuing their series of articles on the Bolshevnik power in China, *The North-China Daily News* gives the following account of Borodin's power in China, and the nature of his organization. He is, of course, the direct emissary of the Soviet Government and the Third International.

The account given below is written by one of his former colleagues.

One hears a great deal about the Chinese Communist Party, and it is naturally assumed that there are at the head of this party important Chinese personages who are admitted to the intimate councils of the Moscow Central Committee and have much to do with the direction of activities here. As it happens, however, the nominal Chinese leaders are looked upon in Moscow as no more than pupils and the real direction of affairs is in the hands of men like Borodin who with their many assistants for all lines of work are forced to put very little reliance in the Chinese and have only to consult them when it suits them.

Among the Communists in China and the adjacent territory of Far Eastern Siberia, there are five senior men who are in autocratic control of all affairs in which Moscow attempts to meddle within their assigned territories. Each of these has the rank of Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. These men are (Kou, Secretary for Eastern Siberia; Vladimiroff, Secretary for Manchuria; Lashevich, Secretary for the Chinese Eastern Railway Zone and concurrently head of the railway administration; Volin, Secretary for South China; and Borodin, Secretary in charge of the Communist Party in China. It will be noted that Borodin's authority is circumscribed by no geographical limits and these articles will show that there are few other checks upon his liberty of decision and action outside of Moscow.

Borodin's assumption of dictatorial powers is never explained to the Chinese, for it is simply taken for granted that they will realize that they are beginners, while Borodin and his associates have been members of the Socialist Revolutionary Party for 20 years or more and must, in view of their experience, be deferred to and obeyed.

How Borodin Came.

Nothing could be more absurd in the hearing of anyone who has the slightest idea of the structure of the Soviet Government and its subsidiary organizations, than to say that Borodin is an independent agent and has no connection with Moscow. His connection and his mission in China were never concealed, but were well known from the beginning.

Five years ago the U.S.S.R. (then the R.S.F.S.R.) sent Stoinovich, who now lives in Shanghai, to Canton for the express purpose of persuading Dr. Sun Yat Sen to accept Borodin as an adviser. The latter was then at a loose end in Moscow, having just returned from Hungary after an attempt to promote revolution there, in which he was frustrated by the Hungarian Fascists. Sun Yat Sen, who did not know him, was much more concerned then with getting material help from Soviet Russia than with employing an adviser, and it was only after Stoinovich had given assurances, in the course of long conversations, that Borodin would be accompanied by military experts and that the Soviet Government would supply arms, ammunition, aeroplanes, arsenal machinery and make money advances for a revolution, that any real interest was taken in the prospective adviser.

The hold that Borodin promptly got upon Canton is well-known, but it is not generally appreciated how much he has done throughout China. He interfered with the work of other men of equal rank and his influence spread so far north that even Koubiak, the Secretary for Far Eastern Siberia, had reason to be annoyed. He, of course, had the privilege of using the Consulates in the despatch of "diplomatic mail matter" and also the services of the Ties telegraph agency at his disposal, but even so it is hard to account for his extended influence. By the time I came to work with him he was so high and mighty that he consistently ignored not only the wishes of the Chinese Cabinet Ministers at Hankow but also the moderate Communists and the military agents sent out from Moscow by the Soviet or the Third International. His authority extended over all Soviet activities, including those of the supposedly independent military, for he dictated to all of us from Galen down to the couriers. Most of the results of Red enterprise in China that are manifest to the outsider are really his personal achievements, initiated and pushed through under his own supervision.

Manifold Activities.

Borodin organized over the whole of China "nests" of the Communist Party; he organized unions of industrial workers, farmers, transport workers, clerks, artisans of all kinds and coolies of every description; he founded the communistic union of young men; he organized the revolutionary military council; he created a "Department of Propaganda for China and Asia," China alone being too small for him; he went far towards destroying the Kuomintang and reorganizing the Left Wing so that the Communists would dominate the revolution.

In Hankow Borodin developed within a few months an organization which is, in most essentials, a replica of the Political Bureau of the U.S.S.R. and since I was in touch with the man himself for three and a half months I think I can give a fairly complete picture of its workings.

The Red Menage.

The whole machine is under one roof and the two most important permanent figures in the establishment, next to the chief himself, are his private secretaries, Voloshin and Kirishoff. Their wives are respectively Borodin's typist and coding clerk, so the affairs of the *sanctum sanctorum* may be said to be family affairs. Voloshin is a friend of Borodin's who has been with him here three years. He is a Jew and was formerly the head of a political bureau attached to forces in South Eastern Russia. He is married to a Russian. Kirishoff, who is a Russian married to a Jewess, was formerly a Moscow labourer. He is a member of the Communist Party and is in charge of correspondence.

Next to these in their degree of intimate relations with the chief and therefore in importance may be reckoned the interpreters and translators whose number varies from three to four. There were four Russians, five Chinese, one British, one Korean and one French—12 in all of these worthies who made up the suite. The Russians at least are persons worth remembering, so I shall tell briefly who they are. Vepretoff held a doctor's degree from a university and worked for the Soviet Government in Moscow and then in Shanghai where he will be remembered by many as the editor of *Shanghai Life* and by the well-informed as an agent for the Third International. He was recommended to Borodin by Consul-General Linde. He is married to a Jewess, whose mother is proprietress of a fashionable shop in Shanghai, through which some "intelligence" is picked up from careless women. Garlanoff is a Russian Communist who was formerly a Red Army officer, but who was born in China and has a good knowledge of both the spoken and written language. Ragatoff is a Communist labourer, a graduate of the "Institute of Eastern Languages." Lotoff, *alias* Lotoss, is a Russian graduate of an English university who came to Shanghai from London. His wife is English and serves Moscow as a foreign correspondent. This man, of course, speaks English perfectly and, which is more remarkable, knows enough Chinese to act as an interpreter, and was formerly attached to Chiang Kai Shek's staff as interpreter to Roland, chief military adviser.

The Chief Well Guarded.

An important adjunct to Borodin's personal staff is the body-guard, made up of 30 Chinese Communists, always armed to the teeth, under the command of a Russian named Nazareff. The chief, his secretariat, the interpreters and the guard occupy the top floor of the house and special precautions are taken to make them difficult of access. Those I have mentioned go and come unchallenged, but outsiders have to produce special insignia. The mark is either an enamelled red star or a silk red star on cardboard with a numbered strip of ribbon attached. When outsiders enter from the street they are always stopped and questioned below stairs, sometimes even searched; and then, when they are allowed to go upstairs, the elect on the top floor are warned of their coming by the prolonged ringing of a bell.

The Poison Mill.

On the remaining three floors of the building there is scarcely room for the staff of Borodin's complicated organization. The ground floor is occupied by the propaganda Department and the printing shop. At the head of this is an American anarchist named Jameson, a friend of Borodin's whom he knew in London. In his offices the daily newspaper, the *People's Tribune*, is edited by an American woman, a Mrs. Prome, whose assistants in this work are Vepretoff, the interpreter mentioned above, and a young English enthusiast sent out from Moscow, where he was a member of the Young Communist organization, and known to me simply as John. The Chinese employed as printers are all members of the Communist Party, or think they are.

Posters and pamphlets are turned out in quantity and are, of course, anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, and now anti-Chiang Kai Shek. Communist and left wing Kuomintang proclamations are also ground out in bulk, as are Lenin's books, the "A.B.C. of Communism" and similar works. Much attention is also given to pamphlets directed against both Catholics and Protestants, and Jameson works on pamphlets and leaflets designed to make an impression upon British and American soldiers and sailors.

I was led by curiosity one day to watch the printing of appeals to the forces then arriving in China, calling upon them, in the name of the Chinese people, not to let themselves be used against China. Reports which subsequently came back from the "front," indicated that these appeals seemed to make some impression upon American and French sailors, but none whatever on any other men of any nationality.

No Expense Spared.

No little expense and effort were lavished upon the preparation of postcards, while I was there, attacking the King and Government of Great Britain, but outside of purely Chinese subjects, by far the biggest work was the preparation of "literature" for the peoples of British, French and Portuguese colonies in the East. Naturally India got most attention. Dawanda, who arrived in China with a large selection of subversive printed matter, supervised this particular branch of the work and was himself the author of pamphlets to meet immediate needs in China.

In view of the recent discussion of Doriot's activities in the French Chamber of Deputies and the French press, it may be of interest to know that he inspected this propaganda establishment and was much annoyed to discover that no provision had been made for the composition or printing of Ananite literature that could be used in Indo-China. He was so insistent in fact that the omission was remedied as soon as possible and a Portuguese named Musso was imported to take charge of the new task. It was generally said that he had come from Indo-China but Voloshin, Borodin's secretary, told me that he was just from Java. The printing establishment can now do very fair printing and lithographic work and receives from Galen at Borodin's own disposal \$4,000 monthly, to which are added trifling contributions from the Wu-Ham Government. The only Chinese in authority is a Mr. Chen Li, Jameson's assistant, but among the working compositors I was surprised to find a great number of Bolshevik young men of China with good education, graduates from American, British, French and Russian schools.

The Comintern.

The biggest department of all in this Red hive of Borodin's is that of the Third International, which is headed in Hankow by Djugelli, a Georgian of great influence in Russia. The majority of those theoretically attached to this department hold other offices or are assigned to duties elsewhere and seldom be found in their headquarters. The most important persons associated with this department are Voitsinsky, Tessman, Lemanoff, Petroff, Proussianin (*alias* Arnold), Hsu Chien, Li Li San, Brin, Galen, Vilde, Araloff, Kozlovsky, Sharoff, Vladimiroff, Teng Yen Ta, Chen Kung Po, Teirkins, Boundnik, Jameson, Boris Volin, Nicholas Volin, Dawanda, and Tiagarrelli. Others of various nationalities—Italians, Germans, Bulgarians and others—come and go incessantly on special spring errands and seldom stay in Hankow more than a few days.

Next to the Third International in importance comes the military department, with Galen as its chief, which also has its offices under Borodin's roof and is entirely subordinate to him. All military operations having any bearing upon policy are first discussed at a general meeting of the Third International and when a decision has been reached are submitted to a conference in Borodin's presence, at which Teng Yen Ta, Eugene Chen, Sun Feng, Hsu Chien, and sometimes Teng Sang Chi, are usually present. Galen attends these meetings and speaks, but decisions do not rest with him. Important military affairs are seldom submitted to the Chinese Revolutionary Council and then only for form's sake.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Y.M.C.A. PRICES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "One Who Knows."

This letter is receiving attention elsewhere, but I should like to enlighten "One Who Knows" on the points raised regarding the Y.M.C.A. in France. He says the prices in the Canteens were considerably lower than in the Y.M.C.A.'s. This statement is untrue, for all prices were regulated by an official price list sent to all Canteens and Y.M.C.A.'s by the Army Authorities monthly. We were not allowed to charge contrary to the prices in this list.

All profits were immediately used for the benefit of the troops, by way of professional concert parties, lectures, note-paper, food refreshments for the walking wounded, hostels for relatives of the wounded, creation of rest huts, etc.

At the close of the war the Y.M.C.A. had a deficit of about £750,000. Towards defraying this huge loss the British Government voted a sum of £800,000.

The policy of the Association was to give immediate benefit to the troops and not to accumulate any of the profits. Properly audited statements were issued and can be obtained from Headquarters to verify these points.

I might mention I was organising secretary for the Y.M.C.A. work with the B.E.F. from July, 1925, to December, 1928, both at the Base and at the Front. I should value a personal conversation with "One Who knows," so perhaps he would get in touch with me at his convenience.—Yours faithfully,

J. H. HUNT,

Secretary, Y.M.C.A.

July 13th, 1927.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE QUESTION OF BATHING FACILITIES.

NO MORE TO BE DONE THIS SEASON.

The usual monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association took place in St. Andrew's Hall, Kowloon, on Monday evening.

In the absence of the President (Mr. W. J. Stokes), Mr. B. Wyllie occupied the Chair.

In the matter of increased public bathing facilities on the Peninsula, the Committee had written to the Government requesting accommodation on the small beach east of the Pier at Castle Peak. To this request a reply had been received pointing out that the Report of the Bathing Beaches Committee had definitely recommended the bay at Cheung Sha rather than the one at Castle Peak for public batheings. Government did not feel justified in spending further public money on bathing facilities this year but hoped to include provision for this site in 1928.

With reference to the planting of shade trees at Kowloon Tong, copies of letters between Government and the Kowloon Tong Subscribers' Association were presented but in the absence of a decision by the Botanical and Forestry Department, the General Committee decided not to express its view in the meantime.

The Association's representative on the Board of Education made a brief report on conditions in the Central British School.

A general discussion took place following further complaints regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the Gas Street Lighting on Nathan Road and the dangers attendant on the lack of dimming facilities on many of the motor buses. It was decided to defer action until next month, the Hon. Secretary being instructed to produce all previous correspondence on these two subjects.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a credit balance of \$1,004.62 and a membership of 298. Mr. Lam Ming Fan joined the Association during the past month.

At the Summary Court yesterday afternoon, before the acting Puisne (Mr. P. Jacks) a claim for \$1,000, being due for the value of goods sold and delivered, was made by Kwok Yau Kee (plaintiff) against Wong Kwai Kee (defendant).

Mr. J. T. Prior appeared for the plaintiff and J. A. Gordon Leask was for the defendant.

An interesting point which arose was the challenge by the defence of the translation by the Court translator of a Chinese document put in by plaintiff's solicitor, and on which plaintiff was to a large extent relying. Closely examined, the Court translator admitted that the document could be read in two ways, both in favour of plaintiff and in favour of defendant.

Opening the case for plaintiff, Mr. Prior said that the claim was really for over \$2,000, but plaintiff was waiving the larger amount in order to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Outlining the history of the case, Mr. Prior said the plaintiff originally made a contract with Chan Tik Cheong to supply certain goods, labour and material on property at New Kowloon Island Lot Nos. 535 and 534. At that time plaintiff dealt only with this man and knew nothing of the owners of the property, who were the Fook On Insurance Co., Ltd., Plaintiff dealt with Chan for some months, and the Chan absconded owing the plaintiff about \$2,800. That money was due to be paid about two days before the absconding took place.

Hoping that the contract would still be all right and that Chan would come back, plaintiff carried on and paid something like \$1,000 in workmen's wages, etc.

Eventually all parties realised that Chan was not coming back, and as many of plaintiff's goods were still on the building lot he was approached by defendants of another man as to whether he would sell these goods to the defendants.

These goods were delivered on May 15th, 1927, it being agreed that defendants should pay cost price for them. A list of articles and prices was drawn up. Plaintiff would not get anything out of the contract, but would merely extricate himself from an awkward position, owing to the absconding of Chan.

Giving evidence, bearing out Mr. Prior's opening, plaintiff said that it was true he was a sub-contractor, but did not know this at the time in question. He had only dealt with Chan, and knew nothing of any owners, being told by Chan that he (Chan) was the owner of the property. Therefore defendant thought he was the contractor.

The Defence.

The defence was that the wrong person had been sued, and that defendants were not concerned.

Defendant denied that he had ever bought or agreed to buy goods on the property belonging to plaintiff. They had never been sold or delivered to him. He knew plaintiffs as a sub-contractor, and did not approach him. He was employed as a contractor to complete the building of four houses on this site, and was told by the owners he could use certain material there.

A representative of the owners of the property was called, and when shown a list of material on the property said he did not know which was plaintiff's or which belonged to other contractors. There had been several contractors engaged and they had various lots of material there.

The Court sat late to complete the case, and eventually His Lordship entered judgment for defendant with costs.

GOVERNMENT BY
THE PEOPLE.HOW IT WORKS IN
CANTON.STILL FEARS OF RED
INVASION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Party government in Canton and other Provinces in South China has proved to be an utter failure, according to the opinion of merchants some of whom are now opposing several important measures introduced by the Kuomintang. Without a legislature composed of elected representatives of the people, the residents of Canton have no opportunity of expressing their views except through parades in front of official residences or by camping outside a Government department, and waiting until a petition receives attention.

The Postal Commissioner has decided not to comply with the demands of the authorities in Canton to pay the bonus promised to the outdoor staff of the service until he has received further instruction from his superior. While the "Reds" were in power in Canton, a bonus of about \$15,000 was given to the postmen monthly in consideration of the latter's stopping the postal strike in August, 1926. Since the loss of power by the "Reds" in Canton, the money has not been forthcoming. No bonus has been paid to the postmen since last March.

The military authorities are still concentrating forces at Nanyang, a northern Kwangtung district, as a precaution against the much-talked-of "Red" invasion of this Province. General Chien Tai Chun, Canton Garrison Commander, will direct the troops on the field. General Chien, it is reported, is desirous of establishing himself in power either in Hunan or Kiangsi.

A military order dated July 11th calls on all troops of the Kuomintang Army to respect the rights and property of Missionaries and Churches.

A primitive method of administering justice is being revived in Fatsan. A man with the surname of Yip was suspected of embezzlement. Before the matter was brought before a judicial court, his property was declared forfeited. Upon looking for his property, nothing substantial was found, and it is now said that a foreclosure on the Yip Ancestral Temple at Fatsan is being considered. Many suspect that the authorities are simply trying to force the Yip clansmen in Fatsan to raise money to redeem their place of ancestral worship, a very important institution to a Chinese who has never been in Russia.

A CERTAIN ANXIETY.

The rushing of troops from Canton City to the northern districts of Kwangtung-Shikwan and Nanyang by night trains as well as by day is causing considerable apprehension in the Southern Capital, and the fear of a return of the "Reds," or Hankow-factionists, to power has been responsible for the great demand for foreign banknotes. Some alarmists are getting ready for an exodus, but there is nothing so far to be afraid of.

Nanking is not, of course, unanimously pro-Chiang Kai Shek and by no means all who hold power in Canton are in favour of General Chiang. The reason why many Nanking nominees to offices in Canton do not take up their posts is that those who are really controlling Canton have made it clear that will not be welcome.

Political changes are expected in Canton before long.

A fortnight ago the Nanking Administration appointed a new commission to administer the affairs of Kwangtung but so far only those who are sure of the good-will of General Li Tsai Hsin have dared to take their places. The new commission has not yet formally assumed charge.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE BOYCOTT.

MAY LAST A LONG TIME.

POSSIBILITIES OF PROFIT.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The anti-Japanese Boycott Committee, while receiving no explicit approval of the Authorities of the Southern Capital, have the full backing of the Political Department of the Kuomintang Army. Even the Central School of Political and Military Science at Whampoa, when ordering some Japanese papers from a local shop in the City had to procure permission from the Committee. The latest "regulations" of the Committee give the right to make a house to house search for "low grade" goods and to fine persons 10 to 30 per cent. of the value of the goods found not listed. In certain cases, the entire stock of Japanese goods seized may be confiscated.

This boycott movement may last a long time, as it is being "commercialized." Outwardly, there will be a boycott but many people now know how to carry on a profitable trade in "enemy goods." There will be a "prize court," for contraband articles and the committee of investigation, the pickets, and all who devote their time to what is supposed to be a patriotic movement are not all saints.

TWO MORE BUSES FOR
H.K. HOTEL.THORNHROFTS TO SIT
TWENTY.

To augment their bus service the Hong Kong Hotel have imported two more Thornycroft passenger-buses from Shanghai, and they will be put on the run, after examination and licensing by the Police, either between Felix Villas and Blake Pier, or Repulse Bay and Hong Kong Hotel.

The two buses have been specially built for this work, and the convenience of passengers has been carefully considered. There are overhead racks for small parcels, and the springs and cushions ensure comfortable seats.

The service will not be augmented until some of the buses which have been on the regular run have been repaired and overhauled. These will be attended to as soon as these two new buses are put on the road.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY
BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihing: July 11th, 28ft. 2ins.; July 12th, rising; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 6in.

North River at Teingyuen: July 11th, 15ft. 5ins.; July 12th, falling; highest level on record 28ft. 7ins.; lowest 6in.

North River at Samshui: July 11th, 19ft. 6ins.; July 12th, 19ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft.

East River at Sheklung: July 11th, 8ft. 9ins.; July 12th, 8ft. 9ins.; highest 15ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

STILL NO CHINESE
PASSENGERS.

Rumours are prevalent on West River steamers that there is to be a strike in the district in connection with the discharge of certain members of the Lungshan crew.

On Tuesday-afternoon the Lungshan only brought down 30 travellers of whom 20 were fish coolies, five vegetable coolies, two poultry coolies, and three European saloon passengers. On the previous day when she went up she carried 20 passengers, of whom 10 were fish coolies.

The same conditions prevailed yesterday, on British steamers arriving both afternoon and evening. There were approximately the same number of cargo coolies (fish, vegetable, and poultry), with the exception that in the afternoon, the Kinsman brought down one Chinese passenger.

It appears that the boycott has been tightened if anything and Chinese would-be passengers are being prevented in a very effective manner from embarking on the British steamers, although the other river steamers from Canton, especially the Sai On class, are bringing full complements, carrying daily many who would have been on the British boats. Cargo carried by British steamers remains fair.

LAMMA CHANNEL
TRAGEDY.NO TRACE OF MISSING
PLANE.

EYE-WITNESSES' ACCOUNTS.

No explanation has yet been given for the mysterious crash that cost a young flying officer his life on Tuesday. H.M.S. *Hermes* and *Wanderer* left the harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for the West Lamma Channel to search the spot at which the pilot and his machine disappeared. It is feared, however, that the search will be of no avail, since the locality of the crash is not known accurately enough to expect any results from sweeping the led of the channel with grappling irons.

Flight-Lieut. Leonard William Hurrell Phillips R.A.F. was flying his machine, a single-seater Flycatcher, about a mile from the island of Chung Chau at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. After he had performed some stunts high in the air in full view of some spectators on Chung Chau island, his machine was seen to drop suddenly, straighten out at a steep angle and crash into the sea a short distance from Dunbell Island. As the machine touched the surface of the water there was an explosion and the plane, with its pilot, immediately disappeared. The depth of water in the vicinity is about 6 fathoms.

Some missionaries on the island who actually saw the accident said that the machine seemed to dive for some distance apparently in difficulties—recover, and then plunge into the sea. A Mr. Cadman, who is staying on the island of Chung Chau, immediately put out to sea with a friend in a junk but was unable to find any traces of the machine. The two floats were later picked up by two Englishmen in a sampan, and since then nothing more has been seen of the ill-fated plane or of its pilot.

As soon as the news of the disaster was received in Hong Kong several planes were sent out from H.M.S. *Hermes* to scour the sea between Chung Chau rock and Ling Ting Island. The destroyer *Wanderer* steamed to the scene at 25 knots, followed by the *Hermes* and two harbour tugs, but no trace of the machine was found. The *Wanderer* was enabled to locate the position of the sunken plane by some patches of oil that were seen floating on the surface of the water. The search was continued until dark, and it was then feared that there could be chance of finding the pilot alive.

It was at first supposed that the pilot might have reached the north shore of Ling Ting island, but examination of the coast yielded no sign of him.

Mr. E. T. Wynne Jones, District Officer South, left Hong Kong yesterday morning to join the *Hermes* in Lamma Channel, taking with him other officers to interrogate eye-witnesses.

The following report was made by Police boat No. 4, which was on patrol in the neighbourhood:

"At about 11 a.m. Seaplane F. 820915 was observed to nose dive when above the Lamma Channel in the neighbourhood of Cheung Chau. It righted itself violently, turned over, and then fell out of control into the sea, nose first, instantly disappearing."

It is thought that the falling aeroplane must have struck the water with great force, stunning the strapped-in pilot and carrying him straight to the bottom.

This tragedy is the first of its kind that the Colony has known. Flight-Lieut. Phillips was unmarried and lived at Swanton, his next of kin, Mr. C. E. Phillips, of Endeavour Gardens, Surbiton, London, has already been notified of the accident.

Flight-Lieut. Phillips had a narrow escape from death in almost exactly similar circumstances while flying over the Colony on the day of H.E. the Governor's arrival. On that occasion his machine nose-dived like a stone into the sea. The pilot and his observer, Lieut. Mackintosh, climbed out of the water logged machine before it sank and were picked up by a passing boat.

The *Hermes* made a further search yesterday but found nothing.

BULLYING A BRITISH
SUBJECT.THE "OPIUM SUPPRESSION
BUREAU."\$1,000 EXTRACTED BY
THREATS.

STRONG CONSULAR PROTESTS

The Colonial Secretary has placed at the disposal of the press a document describing an attempt by a Chinese organisation to obtain by brutal treatment a large sum of money from a British subject.

The incident was described by the British Consul at Swatow as "a flagrant case of extortion." The victim was Lo Peng Kiah, a British subject, of 4, Jung Lung Street, Swatow.

The Consul has already reported the matter to Sir Miles Lampson, His Majesty's Minister in Peking.

On June 10th Lo's house was visited by several employees of the Opium Suppression Bureau, well-known to be a monopolistic association for trading in opium. The Bureau employees told Lo that they were searching for opium, and he replied that he was a British subject and that if they wished to take any action they should do so through the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and the British Consul. The Bureau employees then abused him and called him a "running dog" of the British Imperialists. They seized his opium and dragged him away to the police station, afterwards transferring him to the Opium Suppression Bureau.

A British Subject.

When questioned Lo told his captors that he was a British subject born in Singapore, but his questioner made an entry that he was a native of Chao An. At first it was proposed to fine him \$150, but this sum was considered too small and \$5,000 was demanded. Lo refused to pay and after he had been threatened without result, the figure was reduced to \$1,000. When he again refused to pay, he was thrust into a filthy evil-smelling room, and after remaining there for 12 or 14 hours, he consented to give a draft for \$1,000 payable at three days' sight and to sign a statement that he had been fined for the use of illicit opium. On June 14th he was released.

A protest was made to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government with a request that the draft be cancelled. Nothing was done, and on June 13th the Opium Suppression Bureau cashed the draft. They maintained that Lo was a Chinese citizen, and that his case had nothing to do with the British Consul.

Mr. Cecil Kirke, the British Consul at Swatow, in Peking of Lo's British birth. His grandfather was naturalised in 1859 and in 1890 a certificate of British nationality was issued to his father. A copy was dispatched to the British Consul at Nanking asking him to bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government. If a recognition of Lo's claim to British birth could be obtained from this course, the British Consul at Swatow would again approach the local officials for the return of Lo's money.

Chinese Quibbling.

On June 10th a note was sent by the British Consul-General at Swatow to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government demanding Lo's instant release on matter for what reason he had been arrested. "Any further proceedings," continued the note, "must be conducted strictly according to Treaties." The following day another note was dispatched by the Consul asking for the offenders to be dealt with severely.

On June 10th the Commissioner replied that he had written to the Bureau asking them to send him the draft for transmission to the British Consul for cancellation. Until the magistrate at Chao An reported that Lo was actually a British subject the Commissioner was unable to recognise him as such.

Without Regard to Treaties.

On June 17th the Consul told the Commissioner that in arresting Lo and extracting money from him the Bureau had:

acted without the slightest shadow of right or justice or regard for the Treaties; and that in relying upon the strong desire of the British Government to avoid controversial questions, and to re-establish friendly relations they should think only of bandits, and should have been guilty. In any civilized country such an incident would be regarded as quite intolerable and would result in the instant dismissal of the guilty officers, and their condign punishment.

During the last two years he had constantly had to complain about outrages committed by Communist organisations against British persons and property.

(Continued on next Column.)

Y.M.C.A. CANTEENS.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

NO PROFITEERING.

AUDITED ACCOUNTS TO BE
PUBLISHED.

In view of the prolonged correspondence in the Press about the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A., the following information has been given to a representative of the *Daily Press* by a Y.M.C.A. official: Lists of subscriptions received have been published in the Press from time to time and this practice will be continued. Total subscriptions to the 30th June amounted to \$16,700 and expenditures on capital account to \$5,200. Expenditures were incurred chiefly in the furnishing and fitting of the two branches, one at Queen's Building, Hong Kong, and the other at Peking Road, Kowloon. Some entertainments of various kinds, notwithstanding free assistance from the best professionals in the Colony.

As the Directors of the Y.M.C.A. cannot hope to operate in free premises indefinitely, they consider it essential to conserve funds to meet the costs of erecting a hut. This was foreshadowed in the appeal for support last March.

Definite steps have already been taken towards the erection of a hut. The Military Authorities have given permission for its erection on War Department Land and the Y.M.C.A. Directors have instructed their Architects to prepare plans for a building, to cost, approximately, \$15,000. The need for conservation of funds is, therefore, apparent.

With reference to sales of refreshments, etc., in the two Branches, an effort has been made to provide good stocks at cheapest possible prices, in which matter leading firms have given every assistance. Prices are fixed on a basis that it is hoped will cover costs and no more. In the first three months of operation, March to May, a net loss of \$170 was incurred in the business of the Branches.

Operating expenses are low, owing to having free premises and ample volunteer assistance. In addition to assistance from about 200 ladies, one worker is provided by the European Y.M.C.A. free of cost and the salary of a new worker, recently employed for the Peking Road Branch, is provided by the English National Council of the Y.M.C.A. out of its Shanghai Fund. The General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and the Secretary of the European Y.M.C.A. are both giving their services free to the Naval and Military Work, with the sanction of the Board of Directors. The Naval and Military accounts are audited monthly by Chartered Accountants, Messrs. Thomson & Co., who are giving their services free of charge, and it is the intention of the Directors to publish accounts after six months' working.

With regard to the English National Council's Y.M.C.A. in the war, our representative was handed a report and balance sheet, which give the items of revenue and expenditure in fullest detail. These balance sheets were widely circulated and show conclusively that the Y.M.C.A. did not profiteer.

The local Directors do not consider that Y.M.C.A. work should stop at the sale of refreshments and the providing of entertainments. Its activities are extended and diversified to make the life of the troops more homelike, and they will be glad to furnish all information available to any one who cares to approach them.

Restitution and Punishment of
Offenders Demanded.

The British Consul's note concluded with a demand that the money of which Lo had been robbed be returned to him at once, that all concerned in the robbery be condignly punished, and that the persecution against Lo should cease for good and all. The Consul added that he was reporting the case to His Majesty's Government, and to His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

The Commissioner replied that he had written to the Opium Suppression Bureau and had been informed that on July 10th employees of the Bureau visited Lo's house, and that Lo had admitted guilt of an offence in smoking opium, begging that he might be let off with a light fine. He was ordered to pay \$1,000, accepted willingly, and the case was closed. The Bureau had already been paid that the fine money could not be refunded until the Ministry's decision had been received.

Deliberately False.

In a letter despatched on June 27th the Consul stated that Lo was only induced to pay the fine by the brutal treatment he had received at the hands of the Bureau. There was no doubt that their report was deliberately false. Lo was beyond all doubt a British subject, and he (the Consul) must, therefore, demand the return to him of the \$1,000 of which he had been robbed and the punishment of the officials. The money has not yet been refunded.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4578

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SHIRTS WITH COLLARS... to match price \$6.50
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The Hot Weather Drink.

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[A.P.]

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

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ALL DEPARTMENTS

From JULY 8th.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

HONG KONG.

THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS begin on FRIDAY, JULY 15th. Reports on English and Chinese Work were posted to Parents or Guardians Yesterday, July 13th.

Next Term begins on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th. New Boys should attend on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th at 9 A.M.

Prospectus, Entry Form and General Information can be obtained on Application to THE BURSAR, P.O. Box 33 Hong Kong.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. OXON, Headmaster.

[5119]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARVINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th JULY to 15th AUGUST, 1927. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 43 Per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been Declared for the HALF Year Ending 30th JUNE, 1927, at Rate of 2/- Per Dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1927, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 25th JULY, to SATURDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1927 (Both Days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5115]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2990, dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913 for 5 Shares numbered 14233/14237 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2990, dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 62432 and 33736/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2990 and 5/NS 2990 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 25th June, 1927. [5085]

TO LET OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL.

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [25]

ROOMS—Hong Kong, Kowloon, single, double, flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 37, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Dressing Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LYNSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 611. [5108]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR, Three Roomed Flat in PRAT BUILDINGS, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [5061]

WANTED An EXPORT MAN Thoroughly conversant and Experienced in All Classes of South China Produce and particularly the Canton Trade. Apply Box No. 5120, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [5120]

FOR SALE—Genuine Sizaire de Luxe 5 Seater Touring CAR in Exceptional Condition throughout. Apply Box No. 5105, care of the Hongkong Daily Press. [5105]

TO LET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, THE PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [258]

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 14th, 1927.

NATIONALIST POLICY AND THE FOREIGNER.

We have referred on more than one occasion recently to the attempts which the Nationalists are making to undermine the authority of the Municipal Council in Shanghai. Their activities, however, do not stop there. Money is always wanted and the simplest way of raising it, in the opinion of the Nanking Government, is through the Customs. If the money was required for decent administration, for needed public works, or, indeed, for anything that would tend to the improvement of conditions in China, it is possible that the Foreign Powers would give their co-operation. As it is, new and illegal taxes are being levied continually for the sole purpose of maintaining civil war, and there seems little doubt that this process, sooner or later, will wreck the whole organisation of the Chinese. Maritime Customs which, it must be remembered, is the only security there is for foreign loans.

A few months ago there were protests against the imposition in Canton of a two-and-a-half per cent. surtax. The question was not regarded as one of principle or of sufficient importance to justify firm measures being taken in support of the protests. The line of least resistance, which is the policy known as peace and conciliation was followed, and as a consequence after the paper protests had been formally entered, acknowledged and filed by the recipients, the whole incident was quickly and conveniently forgotten. But how many times is this somewhat farcical procedure to be repeated and where will it land us all in the end. The surtax, of course, has simply whetted the appetite of the Nationalist for more, and in Tuesday's Daily Press was published a further list of taxes which the Nanking Government now proposes to enforce, some to be collected with the aid of the Maritime Customs machinery, and some by special organisations established by the Government officials themselves.

INTIMATIONS.

CIGARETTES

OF DISTINCTION

Just arrived
from the
factory of

NESTOR GIANACIS, LTD. CAIRO.

SETOS AMBER in boxes of 20's
SETOS AMBER do. 100's
QUEEN ... do. 20's
QUEEN ... do. 100's
NESTOR ... do. 20's
LOTUS ... do. 100's

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG. [50]

Seven different taxes are specified, including a fifty per cent. surtax on existing Customs tonnage duties. Together they should yield a very considerable sum for the Nationalists' war chest with corresponding detriment to the trade of the Country. And if they should prove insufficient for all requirements what is to stop a few more being added. Where is the militarist who has shown the slightest regard for the commercial prosperity of the country or for the well-being of its inhabitants. Once they secure control of the Customs, the goose that lays the golden eggs will be in their power, and they will not rest satisfied until they have killed it. Of course, it is said that *likin* will be abolished in the provinces under Nationalist rule when these additional taxes are levied, but very little importance should be attached to such a promise. The Nationalists will probably find that they have no more power to suppress *likin*, from which a good many thousands of petty officials obtain a livelihood, than they have to suppress banditry.

It seems to us that the time has come when it should be decided once and for all whether the Treaties are to be upheld or whether they are to be regarded as a dead letter. The policy of conciliation, the policy of fondly hoping that there will be a better understanding in the future has led to the pitiful spectacle at Hankow. Already attempts have been made to persuade the residents in the Settlement at Shanghai against paying their rates. If the present intrigues were to succeed it would not be long before the Shanghai Municipal Council became as impotent as the British administration of the Hankow concession. Now there is this further onslaught on the integrity of the Customs. Little by little the Nationalists are encroaching upon the rights of the foreigner in every sphere. If a halt is not soon called there will be little left "to protect."

On Tuesday two British and one Chinese cases of enteric were reported.

A Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, in a house in Taiipo, was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

As from August 1st, Messrs. Calbeck Macgregor & Co., Ltd., are moving their office premises to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street (next to the Alexandra Cafe).

The June issue of the Queen's College magazine, the "Yellow Dragon," includes a further account of Hong Kong birds, and other items of school and general interest.

Major H. N. Saddler, R.A., has reported to the police the loss of a Webley service revolver which he believes has been stolen from his quarters in the old cannery in the Kowloon City Road.

The Fire Brigade received a call at about 10.30 last night to an outbreak of fire at a small shop in Shauiwan. An appliance was quickly under way and had no difficulty in dealing with the outbreak.

A Chinese woman residing at 384, Reclamation Street, reports that between 3 and 6 p.m. on Tuesday someone entered her house and stole a gramophone, some records and a few pieces of clothing. The value of the property was \$70.

A poultry dealer, arrested by Mr. P. J. O'Brien, S.P.C.A. Inspector, in Nathan Road on Tuesday, was fined \$5 by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for causing unnecessary suffering to fowls by overcrowding them in a crate.

Among the passengers leaving for the North by the *Empress of Asia* yesterday morning, were Mr. H. C. Durrachmidt, Mrs. E. Stone, Miss Peyton, the Hon. Mr. Manuel Quezon, of Manila, Mrs. and Miss Owen, Mr. R. R. Roxburgh and Mr. A. M. Stewart.

Upon enquiry at Police Headquarters yesterday, we learned that the motor-car belonging to Mr. M. Maas, of the A.P.C., was not stolen from Chater Road, as reported yesterday. It appeared that there was some misunderstanding about taking the car to a garage, and Mr. Maas subsequently found his car though not at the place where he had expected it to be.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday morning with destroying shrubs on private property at Pokfulam was discharged, the Magistrate pointing out that the value of the shrubs in question was under twenty-five cents. The police prosecuting asked for a conviction for trespass, but Mr. Lindsell stated that the only trespass recognised by the Ordinance refers to Government property.

To-day is the Anniversary of the French Republic, and it commemorates the Taking of the Bastille in 1789. The French Consul will be "at home" at 10 a.m. and the Cafe Restaurant Parisien, as usual on such national occasions, is also participating in the celebrations. They have arranged for a specially attractive tiffin and dinner at the very moderate rate of \$1 and \$1.50 per head. It is hoped that the French Vaudeville Party from Saigon will be present in the evening.

It was mentioned earlier this week that Mr. Douglas Jenkin, United States Consul-General at Canton, was leaving on the *President Lincoln* for Manila. Mr. Jenkins and his wife and daughter are going on Home leave to the United States, and will travel from Manila on the U.S. transport *Chaumont*. He will be away for six months, after having been at Canton during very critical times, including the strike and boycott, and the Shikane affair. He has been Senior Consul at Canton and is now succeeded by Mr. J. C. Houston from Tientsin, who was formerly for a time at Canton.

It is stated that about 1,000 Chinese squatters will be rendered homeless by the serving of notices to quit on those who occupy some 300 to 400 huts in the neighbourhood of the Kap Shek Mei village, between Taiipo Road and Cheung Sha Wan (near Shamshuipo). The notices have been served by the Public Works Department, and take effect in 28 days from Monday last. The majority of the inhabitants of the village are of the lower class Chinese, whose means of subsistence is growing vegetables and breeding pigs. A great many of them, state the local Chinese press, were formerly at Kowloon Tong, but had to leave there when development schemes were put into operation. It is understood that they intend to appeal to the Hon. Sir Shou-Sun Chow and the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotowall for intercession on their behalf.

C.N.C. STRIKE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SHANTUNG."

20 OF CO'S OFFICERS WORKING IN SHANGHAI.

The *Shantung*, one of the China Navigation Company's ships arrived in Hong Kong yesterday morning from Shanghai. This ship usually carries two mates and three engineers, but the second mate and the third engineer have joined the strikers. The ship is at present running with the mate and a Chinese third engineer.

The Captain of the *Shantung* has resigned from the Guild, together with a number of other masters and officers who do not wish to take part in the strike. A *Daily Press* reporter was told yesterday that over 20 of the Company's officers and engineers are continuing work at Shanghai. The *Shantung* sails for Canton to-day, and later she will return to Hong Kong and then to Shanghai.

The s.s. *Poyang* and *Tungchow*, both belonging to the Company's fleet, sailed from Shanghai about same time as the *Shantung*.

"THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

A THREE-ACT COMEDY PRESENTED TO CROWDED HOUSE.

"The High Cost of Loving" was presented by the Wilbur Players last night at the Star Theatre to a large audience. The comedy, which was in three acts, aroused laughter from beginning to end. Mr. Anthony Baker in the rôle of Ludwig Klinker, the mustard king, played his part to the delight of the audience and Miss Florence was excellent as Cora Klinker.

"The Girl from Childs" will be presented to-night, and this will be followed by "Her Unborn Child" to-morrow night.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.25 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone has weakened slightly. The depression over N.E. China is unchanged. The typhoon appears to be nearly stationary about 800 miles E.S.E. of Hong Kong.

LOCAL FORECAST:—S.W. or variable winds, light, fair.

Following a haul made by a Chinese detective of 24 revolvers and 300 round of ammunition on board a sampan at No. 5 Railway Bridge, Kowloon, recently, a Chinese man and woman were arrested and charged last week before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy. They were then remanded for a week, and on appearing at Court again yesterday they were formally remanded for a week.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida is for the defence. The arms are said to have been smuggled from a French ship. A Chinese who was banished for five years from Hong Kong, in May last, returned to the Colony and committed a robbery at No. 6 Stanley Terrace. He stole several pieces of clothing and a pair of binoculars. He pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy and was sentenced to three months' hard labour. On the charge of returning from banishment a sentence of nine months' hard and twenty strokes was passed.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell had before him yesterday morning a Chinese charged with the theft of ten pieces of clothing from No. 7, Saion Terrace, on Tuesday night. The clothing was on a chair at the foot of an open window on the ground floor, and the accused put his hand inside and took it. In convicting the accused, the Magistrate remarked that people who left clothing in such a manner were inviting thieves. The police having proved a previous conviction, Mr. Lindsell passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment.

A five-storey building in front and eight storey behind is to be erected next to the A.P.C. building in Queen's Road, Central, above the premises now occupied by Roland Sarrault, a money changer, and a ratan work shop which is stated to have been acquired for three lakhs. It is expected that the work of demolition will commence in September. The new building will have a frontage of 45 feet in Queen's Road and as it will be on a level with the A.P.C. building the footpath will be considerably widened at this point. Provision will be made for shops on the ground floor and the rest will consist of offices.

ENCHANTMENT.

"When the stars pitch the golden tents
Of their high campment on the plains of night."

Looking backwards there rise before one's eyes the beautiful corners of the earth in which it has been one's lot to wander. Providence has given no greater privilege than the power of conjuring up the vision of things seen nor of contrasting them with dulness and dreariness. It gives one a pang to think that tens of thousands pass their lives amidst ugliness and sordidness, mean streets and foetid lanes, with never a remembrance of pure beauty—"the only thing time cannot harm."

Moonlight over the Bay of Naples looking from Sorrento across to Vesuvius. There is in the air of Italy a subtle magic—the spirit of the Past, the vitality of art, of song, of poetry—that seems to throbb through the ages and thrill the very moonlight. This magic broods over Pompeii, lying very still in the glowing noonday sun, lizards frisking among the stones where the chariots rattled and the scent of wild thyme blowing from the walls where men and women feasted nearly a thousand years ago.

Thought flies in a flash to the South; white sails flashing on blue waters, gardens full of roses and syringas and beyond the cool green solitudes of the beech woods, mile upon mile, and then the hills of Sweden, with the red wooden farms among the first and junipers and the fields full of cornflowers and poppies.

And then to the jungle loneliness of Ceylon with moonlight pouring down soft and fragrant, the crickets shouting in deafening chorus, a tom-tom beating in a village miles away, or the palm-fringed yellow shores with the blue waves lapping lazily and the brown lithe fishermen at their nets.

And so on and so on through an endless picture gallery of past years. But it is doubtful whether any scene can rival Hong Kong at night-time. It is wonderful to swing along under the overarching

trees on a fine summer night (rare though it may be) and look down through waving flowering branches to the thousands of lights below. The sky is all panning and throbbing with stars, and stars and lights seem to melt and blend and sparkle in an absolutely bewildering radiance.

Thou gazest on the stars, my star. Ah! would that I might be
Yon starry skies with thousand eyes that I might gaze on thee.

The Greek poet would have led his lady joyfully to gaze both down and up at these stars of earth and heaven.

But perhaps most wonderful of all is the Peak seen from below, from a yacht preferably, on a moonlight night. Towering darkly into the sapphire sky the Peak is festooned and garlanded and encircled with gleaming, glittering, sparkling lights.

It is as if a fairy mountain set with fairy palaces had risen suddenly from out of the sea, and as you sail away from it you would not be surprised if by morning it had melted away, the figment of a dream.

Out among the islands there is another magic. The magic of phosphorescence on the water. Every wave as it breaks is molten emerald. If you float in it you are transformed into a luminous ethereal creature, if you dip an our showers of emeralds drip from it. The grey green island hills rise above you, the junks with their square sails outlined in the moonlight glide into the bay where you lie anchored, further out a ring of dazzling lights marks the fishing fleet at work.

Nothing in all the world can be more beautiful than this world of stars, of moonlight, of lapping lambent water, of silently moving boats, sailed as they have been sailed for thousands of years.

It is almost a physical pain to leave it all and to return to the clamour and clutter of every day life.

"What no looks lovelily,
Is but the rainbow on life's weeping rain.

Why have we longings of immortal pain
And all we long for mortal? Wee is-me,
And all our chants but chaplet some decay
And mine this vanishing—may this vanishing Day."

BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF
(Mrs. W. T. SOUTHERN).

* Francis Thompson. Lines inscribed on his memorial tablet in Manchester University.

FOR THE SERVICES.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.

A series of new programmes, though in some cases by the same local artists, is being arranged week by week for Service men. Variation is aimed at as much as possible, and all local residents contributing to these entertainments have thrown themselves into it with a will. All that they are doing is much appreciated by the Services, as shown by the "capcity houses" wherever the entertainments may be, and undoubtedly the entertainers get as much enjoyment out of their efforts as do the Service men.

Last evening was a big night at the "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A., when Mrs. C. Russell-Brown and her very popular "Squeakettes" provided the programme arranged by the Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A's. There were 15 very enjoyable numbers, including choruses, songs with chorus, dances, etc., and one of the most best items was the *Pantomime Rehearsal*, "Cinderella," which caused great fun, and formed a fitting conclusion to a fine programme.

The "Squeakettes" party comprised: Misses Carothers and Ellaby, Mesdames Charles, D. Browne, Marcel, Cornaby, Greig, Hall, Grindle, Ted, Murray, Evans, and Grossman. Capt. Steel, A.D.C., Lieut. D. M. Rycroft, R.E. Surg. Lieut. Bradfield, R.N., Mrs. C. Russell-Brown.

St. Andrew's Concert.

A special concert was arranged at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, last evening, and was attended by many Service men, this entertainment forming a good overflow for the "Better Ole" performance. The concert which was specially given for Service men, was provided by Mrs. F. J. Jenner, Miss May Gaubert, Miss Doris Panchon, Mr. Russell, Mr. Tiple, Mr. Warren, Mr. Chaplin, Miss C. Dixon and Mr. J. Pennis. The programme was one of music, song, humour, and dances.

At the General Hospital.

The Entertainment Sub-Committee have arranged for a concert to be given at the 3rd General Hospital, Kowloon (Diocesan Boys' School) to-night, when the following will provide the programme: Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. C. Eager, Mr. T. G. Patterson, Mr. H. Minney and Miss Gaubert, Mr. H. J. Fountain will be the accompanist.

(Continued on next Column.)

A CALL TO AN EMPTY HOUSE.

ROBBERS' PLAN TO ROB DOCTOR.

The vernacular papers yesterday tell of a new ruse adopted several times by Chinese robbers.

A Chinese doctor who lives in the neighbourhood of the Wandai Market was visited by a well-dressed Chinese on Monday evening and asked to visit the man's mother who, it was stated, was lying seriously ill at her house in Causeway Bay. As the man readily insisted on the doctor accompanying him, the doctor's suspicions were aroused, and he promised to visit the house in a short while, telling the man to go back home and wait for him.

Calling for some friends, the doctor proceeded to Causeway Bay but could find no such house as had been described to him. But he learned that there had recently been some cases in which Chinese doctors had been falsely called and taken to some empty premises where they had been robbed by men lying in wait. The doctor and his friends were on their way back home about an hour later when he saw the man who had visited him earlier in the evening. He gave chase, but the man managed to escape in the alleyways of the district.

The "J-Pans."

As mentioned yesterday, the "J-Pans" with Miss V. Capell in charge, gave an excellent entertainment at the Shamshuipo military camp on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Entertainment Sub-Committee. Their programme was similar to those previously commented on in these columns.

The party comprised: Misses V. Capell, P. Capell, E. Rose, B. Walker, C. Xavier, I. Schierhorst, D. Capell, M. Gittins, and R. Wong. Messrs. G. Bond, C. D. Luke, A. W. Ramsey, T. V. Harmon, F. P. Lentestey, G. Arnold, and H. Glover. Accompanist: Miss Vaughan.

REST OF THE WEEK.

The programme for the rest of the week is as under:—

To-night:—Informal dance at "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A., and a singing at the "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A.

To-morrow night:—A concert at the "Cheer O."

Saturday evening (6.30):—A grand concert at the Theatre Royal for Service men only.

Sunday night:—Men's meetings at both Y.M.C.A's.

JAPAN MAY WITHDRAW FROM NAVAL CONFERENCE.

SOUTHERN FORCES CLAIM TO BE RECOVERING SHANTUNG GROUND.

MARSHAL FENG REPORTED HAVING REACHED "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" WITH GENERAL YEN.

WILL THEY NOW MARCH ON TO PEKING?

MRS. BORODIN AND RUSSIAN "COURIERS" RELEASED IN PEKING.

Evidently as a counter-move against recent tentative offers by Nanking Nationalists towards Chang Tso Lin's son, the Peking Government, it is announced, has appointed the young man in question Tupan of Fengtien Province. But Chang Tso Lin, it is added, will still hold the Military Dictatorship of the Three Eastern Provinces besides being Generalissimo.

A report from Nanking states that Feng Yu Hsiang has reached a "complete agreement" with Shansi's Governor with reference to a coming joint attack on Peking.

The Southern Forces in Shantung claim to have recovered certain ground and evidently wish it to be known that they are now advancing. Tsinanfu and Tsingtao still seem to be somewhat out of their reach.

A Reuter telegram informs us that evidently the Northerners are having the better of the exchanges at present, and that Tsingtao is "perfectly peaceful."

Cantonese troops are reported to be "approaching Nanchang" (Kiangsi's capital).

Mrs. Borodin and the Russian "couriers" arrested along with her some months ago are now stated to have been released by the Peking authorities. The Russians arrested at the time of the raid in the Peking Legation are now reported to be on trial.

"TSINGTAO PERFECTLY PEACEFUL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TSINGTAO, July 13th.
The present situation apparently favours the North.
Tsingtao is perfectly peaceful and the situation is much easier.

RUMOUR AS TO CANTON TROOPS.

STATED TO BE APPROACHING NANCHANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 13th.
It is rumoured that troops from Canton are approaching Nanchang. (Wah Tai Yat Pao).

A Peking Appointment.

SHANGHAI, July 13th.
The Peking Government has appointed General Chang Hsueh Liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Tupan of Fengtien Province.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin still holds the military dictatorship of the Three Eastern Provinces, besides being generalissimo.

According to the latest military reports received from the Nanking Government, the Southerners, mostly directed by General Wang Tien Pui, are battling with the Shantung forces in the area extending between the Tai Min River and the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway. They declare that Ning Yuen, a few miles north of Yenchow, is being surrounded by Southerners.

Mrs. Borodin, together with the three Russian couriers, were released by the Peking Government on the 12th inst., while the 19 Russians arrested during the raid at the Russian Legation in Peking, have been brought up for trial.

At a meeting called on the 11th inst. by the Political Council of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, it was decided to authorise the Financial Ministry to organise a special commission to look after the abolition of the *likin* tax and the establishment of a new taxation in its place. It was also proposed that Messrs. Wang Chung Hui, Chang Ching Kiang, Wu Chiao Chu, Koo Ying Fan and Chien Yung Ming be appointed members of the commission.

The main Fengtien forces stationed at the north bank of the Yellow River (Honan) were suddenly ordered to withdraw northwards owing to their rear being seriously disturbed by the "Red Spear" bandits.

Feng Yu Hsiang's troops taking advantage of the evacuation, crossed the Yellow River instantly.

According to a report from Nanking, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has reached a complete agreement with General Yen Shih Shih, Governor of Shansi, with regard to a coming joint attack on Peking.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Japanese Troops.
TSINGTAO, July 13th.
Two thousand Japanese troops from Dairen have arrived here. The situation is quiet.

FRIENDLY WELCOME IN CHEKIANG.

CHINESE IN TAICHOW GLAD TO SEE A FOREIGNER.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK AND COMMUNISTS.

TAICHOW, CHE., July 4th.

It was about 10.30 p.m., when we reached Haimen. Knowing it would be too late to land, and not expecting visitors until the next morning, I turned in a little after 10 p.m. The boat had scarcely made fast when I was aroused by knocking at the door of my cabin by and voices of Chinese. Wondering what visitors could be calling at such an hour I switched on the light and on opening the door was greeted by the smiles and warm words of welcome from three Chinese friends who were anxious to let me know how genuinely pleased they were to see me back amongst them. The friendly spirit they showed then was characteristic of the welcome I received all through my visit.

Taichow lies on the banks of the river 40 miles inland from Haimen. The journey, made on a small steam launch, takes from three to five hours, according to the tide and number of boats she has to tug. The small first class cabin was full, or nearly so, but without any hesitation, and in their usual friendly manner the Chinese passengers at once made room for me. Two or three of them recognized me and expressed pleasure at seeing the foreigner back amongst them once more. One of them actually asked me where my dog was? And then gave a description to his friends of the wonderful aquatic feats he had seen the dog perform.

Hope for Normal State.

During the few days I spent in Taichow, walking about the streets and mixing freely with the people, I met with nothing but friendliness. Some of the people appeared to be relieved to see a foreigner walking unattended amongst them. They interpreted it to mean that affairs in the outside world were getting back to a more normal state; that a number of the alarming reports that found their way into the city were probably only rumours. A few seemed reassured when I told them that the foreign troops in Shanghai were not murdering and looting the Chinese who were living there.

From talks I had with two or three business men I found that business was bad. That rice was becoming very scarce and almost unobtainable and had reached an exorbitant price. One man expressed himself strongly on the advantages that would accrue to the whole country if Gen. Chiang Kai Shek and Gen. Chang Tso Lin would only unite their forces and fight the Communists.

Outgoing of the Communists.

After a week's visit I came away convinced that a very real change for the better had taken place since we had to leave in January and February last. For some time the business people and others, especially the Christians had passed through very trying and anxious times. The Communists were strong and bold, and it appeared as if they would have their own way in everything. A certain amount of check was however exercised over them by a more conservative body of business men. Nothing was done to interfere with the religious services carried on Sunday by Sunday, beyond the shouting by a few hoodlums outside the churches, "Beat the Christians! Beat the Christians!"

When however Gen. Chiang suddenly turned round on the Communists their leaders went into hiding, and on the first opportunity escaped to Shanghai. The atmosphere soon cleared. When I went down things on the surface appeared to be normal. News has come up quite recently that one of the masters of the big Middle School at Taichow has fled owing to his having been reported that he sympathized with Communism, that seven students of this same school have been arrested and sent to Hangchow, and that search is being made for 14 more, all owing to the same cause.

Should Chiang Play False.
There are those who say that Gen. Chiang still secretly sympathizes with Borodin & Co. From talks I had with educated Chinese both on the way to and from Taichow, a very strong impression has been left on my mind that if later events prove him to be playing a false, two-sided game he will lose the confidence and consequently the support of a very valuable and influential body of men.

Now more glaring proofs of the disastrous effects the present war are having upon the country round Taichow can be found than in the state of the middle and normal schools. Three years ago there were between 500 and 600 students in them, to-day they number only a little over 100 all told.

—North China Daily News.

SHANGHAI MERCHANTS AND SURTAXES.

POWERFUL PROTEST TO SENIOR CONSUL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 13th.

The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Senior Consul states that at a Committee meeting of the Chamber yesterday, at which representatives of American, Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Netherlands and Swedish Chambers were present, the Chairman was instructed to convey to the Senior Consul the following expression of opinion on the subject of the newly-imposed taxes recently promulgated by the local Chinese authorities:—

"This meeting desires to enter a strong protest against the illegal surtaxes and luxury taxes recently promulgated, and also against the illegal increase of tonnage dues."

"Furthermore, the meeting objects to the present increases of taxation on the ground that the same are principally for the purpose of financing China's Civil Wars."

In view of recent events at Hankow, the Chamber also views with grave concern the embargo imposed on specie."

In order that the above-mentioned may be discussed and that a ruling may be obtained from the Consular Body with reference to the attitude of foreign merchants and shippers should adopt regarding the payment of increased taxes, the Chamber requests that it be permitted to send an International deputation to call upon the Senior Consul.

The Northern authorities are collecting a 24 per cent. Surtax and a 5 per cent. Luxury Tax, but it is understood that the Japanese are refusing to collect these at Antung and Dairen.

BELGIANS IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUSSELS, July 12th.
Speaking in the Foreign Affairs debate, M. Vandervelde said the Government were unanimously in favour of a policy of non-intervention in China. He asserted that many Belgians remained at their posts in China when other nationals had not felt secure under the military protection available.

The Belgian Government were constantly pre-occupied as to the safeguarding of Belgian lives and property. No Belgian had been seriously molested in the course of recent events, while good relations had been maintained by Belgian agents and authorities throughout China.

AN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 12th.
The League of Nations Conference to create an International Relief Union in the case of disasters, opened on July 4th, has concluded.

It adopted a draft convention and statute providing for the establishment of such an Union and fixing its scope and *modus operandi* in the case of national calamities.

The Geneva Convention, adopted at the International Relief Conference, provides that the Union operate for the benefit of all stricken peoples.

The action of the Union in any country is subject to the consent of its Government, but the Union will be directed from the General Council Headquarters at Geneva.

Its resources consist of in addition to the initial fund of voluntary grants by Government and private gifts.

U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE BREAKS OUT IN BARRACKS.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SAVANNAH, Cal., July 12th.
Fire broke out this afternoon at the barracks of the Soldiers' Home, in which were some 3,000 war veterans, some of whom are bed-ridden and crippled.

The mysterious fire is believed to be due to incendiary, which recently destroyed the main dining hall of the home.

The War Department held a secret inquiry and extra guards were posted in consequence.

THE GIBRALTAR TRAGEDY.

DUFFIELD'S SENTENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GIBRALTAR, July 12th.
The death sentence passed on Lieut. Duffield for the murder of Lt.-Col. Fitzgerald, has been commuted to one of life servitude.

THE PACIFIC FLIGHT HEROES.

HOW THEY WERE WELCOMED BACK TO 'FRISCO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th.

Lieuts. Maitland and Hegenberger, the heroes of the San Francisco-Hawaii flight, returned on the liner *Maui* from Honolulu and met with a great ovation.

An army of aeroplanes circled the ship and enthusiastic crowds of many thousands were on the waterfront, where they brought into play whistles, bells, sirens and all other available sound-producing instruments.

BRITISH EMPIRE TIMBER AFFORESTATION SCHEMES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 12th.
Mr. Ormsby Gore, Parliamentary Secretary to the Dominions, stated in the House of Commons to-day that a percentage of timber imported into Britain from Empire sources were of the value of 28.6 per cent. in the case of hard wood and 5.7 per cent. of soft wood and 10.4 per cent. (C).

Government afforestation schemes were now in operation, providing for the planting of 10,000 acres in New Zealand and South Africa, respectively, while considerable areas in those Dominions were being planted by private enterprise, the object being to make those Dominions less dependent on imports.

THE TANGIER REGIME.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 12th.
It is understood that Franco-Spanish conversations upon the modification of the Tangier regime, which have been proceeding for some time in Paris, have reached an impasse. It had been arranged that if any agreement were reached in these negotiations, it should be reported to Great Britain and Italy. In the absence of such result, British opinion favours discussion of the issue by the representatives of the four Powers concerned, and it is considered likely that this course will now be adopted.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN U.S.A.

ELEVEN FATALITIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13th.
Eleven fatalities resulted from a collision between a passenger and a goods train here. One of the coaches of the passenger train was completely buried beneath cement-laden goods and trucks.

MR. CHU AND THE NATIONALISTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 12th.
Mr. Chu Chao Hsin has left for China, having been ordered by the Nanking Government to return immediately. Therefore it is probable that China will not be represented at the September session of the League Council, as all the Chinese Ministers in Europe have refused to act.

PASSENGER PLANE "STRAYS IN THE FOG."

COLLIDES WITH A TREE AND IS WRECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOULOGNE, July 12th.
An air liner belonging to the Royal Dutch Aerial Navigation Company, bound from London to Amsterdam, with 7 passengers, strayed in the fog while flying over the northern part of the Department of P-de Calais. The plane collided with a tree and was wrecked. The pilot and passengers, including four Americans, were unhurt, except one who was bruised in the face.

SOVIET'S SPY HUNT.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, July 12th.
A court-martial at Cronstadt has sentenced to death Madame Klepikoff, the widow of the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, who was shot on a charge of having engaged in "espionage for England."

Madame Klepikoff was charged with "complicity, and assisting in military espionage."

DUTCH ROYALTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, July 12th.

Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana are going to Norway in August for three weeks.

A NICARAGUAN INCIDENT.

ULTIMATUM FROM U.S. MARINES COMMANDER.

FOR GENERAL SANDINO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, July 13th.

The Commander of a Detachment of the United States Marines here has sent an ultimatum to General Sandino, the ex-Liberal leader who, according to American authorities, has been occupying American mines and collecting taxes at San Fernando. The ultimatum calls upon the general to lay down his arms by Thursday morning, otherwise he will be attacked by joint Conservative Nicaraguan and United States forces.

Sandino is said to have at his disposal 1,000 men.

THE PALESTINE EARTHQUAKE.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED. FURTHER DETAILS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, July 12th.

The latest earthquake casualty list states that 109 are dead and 346 injured. There were no British casualties. 85 persons are reported killed in the town of Essalt.

A Cairo eye-witness, who had flown from Trans-Jordan, says he believed that 300 persons were killed in the earthquake. Most of the houses at Massah collapsed, and a mosque, in the course of erection, was severely damaged.

The movements of the earth lasted forty seconds and were quite visible in the surrounding lava beds in the desert.

The Beduins are terrified everywhere.

Latest Details.

JERUSALEM, July 13th.

Save for occasional cowed figures salvaging their bedding aback of camels and donkeys, the usually animated streets of Nablus have been transformed into a City of the dead, as after the heavy bombardment scarcely a house escaped.

The inhabitants congregated in pathetic groups in open air camps outside the city, whose glory proved its ruin, for the high treacherous, piled fantastically above the narrow streets, collapsed like packs of cards, burying the inmates and market folk below. Many remain entombed despite incessant exhumation directed by British police, who attended the pathetic and awful scenes.

A considerable amount of dynamite will be necessary before all the bodies are recovered. It is officially estimated at present that over 150 were killed in Palestine, 100 in Trans-Jordan, and over 500 injured.

STORMY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

ALARMING INCIDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 12th.
The violence of a storm which broke out last night over London and the Midlands, following splendid sunshine, is shown by incidents reported from various parts.

Underground traffic at several places in London was held up for hours, many buildings were flooded, and 2,000 telephone lines are down.

A baby was drowned in a basement at Hamersmith. Two men were killed by lightning. The Austin motor-works at Birmingham have been flooded, and 10,000 men are now without employment.

The cellars of a mill at Oldham were inundated, and the yarn was ruined, the cardroom collapsed, and machinery was swept away. People in nearby houses were rescued through their windows.

At another mill the reservoir overflowed, the wall of a weaving shed collapsed, over 1,000 looms were flooded, and yarn and cloth were carried into the street.

COMDR. BYRD'S FAREWELL.

A "HERO-WORSHIP MUSEUM" AT VUR-SUB-MER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 12th.
Commander Byrd and Balchen paid farewell visits to Ver-sur-Mer before sailing for home. They received a rousing welcome from the inhabitants.

Commander Byrd took tea with the family which sheltered him and revisited the room where he slept, which was the bedroom of his daughter.

The house is now looking like a museum. The walls are plastered with photographs and press cuttings referring to the flight.

The cigarette ends and matches used by the airman and even pieces of chewing gum are fixed on the walls with drawing pins.

Commander Byrd recovered his log which disappeared. A fisherman shamefacedly returned his chronometer which he had "taken as a souvenir."

(Continued at foot of next column).

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

THE CRUISER PROBLEM.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT FROM TOKYO.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, July 13th.

It is learned on good authority that the Japanese delegates at Geneva are determined to withdraw rather than agree to any proposal entailing an increase in armaments though, if they do so, they will remain as observers, the same as the Franco-Italians.

There is a more hopeful atmosphere at the Naval Conference. The experts, who have for two days been examining cruiser proposals, have sufficiently progressed to allow a full report of the whole cruiser problem to be submitted to the chiefs of the delegations.

The Japanese Delegation, it also appears, is favourably impressed by to-day's developments. The Japanese declare that marked progress has been made towards a settlement although there are still points awaiting final agreement.

The British proposals, which the Naval experts are still considering, suggest that if the United States reduce the figure 35, 10,000-ton cruisers, Britain will return and observe a Navy holiday and thus enable the United States to build up to parity.

It looks at present as if an Anglo-American agreement would be finally reached, but it remains to be seen whether this will meet with the views of the Japanese, who are cautiously waiting to see how the British and Americans will settle the difficulty.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 12th.

At Geneva Naval Conference to-day private conversations were continued on the question of cruisers, particularly in regard to a certain suggestion for limiting the building programmes made by the British in the earlier stage of the Conference, and which delegates have expressed a desire to re-examine.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Churchill on the Situation.

LONDON, July 12th.

In a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet to bankers and merchants of the City, Mr. Winston Churchill said that everyone hoped that the Naval Conference at Geneva would reach a substantial measure of agreement, but if, unfortunately, this was not the case, none of the three great naval Powers ought to be discouraged.

It might well be that the best we could do would be to proceed step by step, year by year, each Power building the smallest programme of minor vessels compatible with its needs.

Referring to Anglo-American naval parity, Mr. Churchill said that true parity would take into consideration the entirely different conditions between Britain and the United States, and the relative importance of naval defence to each of them.

We hold a firm faith that the world will never be river in twain by a fratricidal conflict of the English-speaking peoples. On the contrary, we fervently believe that the future will gradually bring a closer and more friendly Anglo-American association. We are, therefore, able to take a very calm view of the naval situation and its developments in the near future, and anticipate confidently an era of peace and progress on land and sea.

THE DUBLIN TRAGEDY.

STATE FUNERAL ARRANGED. REQUIEM MASS IN LONDON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 12th.

Kevin O'Higgins, Irish Free State Minister, who was assassinated on Sunday, will receive a state funeral in Dublin to-morrow.

In London there will be requiem mass at Westminster Cathedral. Again to-day many thousands filed by the body, which has lain in state in the Mansion House, Dublin, since yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Ten Men in the Police Court.

LONDON, July 12th.

Ten men, at the Dublin Police Court, were charged in connection with the assassination of O'Higgins. They included J. Reynolds, General Secretary of the *Fianna Eirean* organisation and the Nationalist Boy Scouts.

All denied complicity. George Plunkett, on behalf of all his co-accused, said it was only fair "to the public and our friends that they should understand that none of us had any knowledge of the affair; and it would appear from the manner of our arrest that we were merely 'handy people' to fill up a gap."

Many people told Commander Byrd that he looked more tired than when he landed.

Probably Commander Byrd is convinced that it is easier to negotiate the Atlantic than two banquets a day.

TENNIS NOTES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

I have mentioned in my previous notes that the "B" Division was expected to be the most interesting of the three in the League and in many respects it has turned out to be so, though of course it stands second in importance to the "A" Division. Up to last Saturday, the issue for the Shield was not definitely settled for there were two clubs, viz., the Chinese Recreation Club and the Recreation Club who had not suffered a defeat, while the Indian Recreation Club were close upon the heels of both with one match lost.

The two undefeated Clubs met on Saturday in what was considered to be one of the most important matches in the division. Recreation had the advantage of playing on their own courts at King's Park and their supporters turned up in good numbers to give the team encouragement, but it did not take the Chinese long to demonstrate that they were the superior team. The Chinese led from the start and eventually won by 41 games to 38.

The margin of 23 games is suggestive of the strength of the winners. It left no room for doubt and the Portuguese in their usual sporting spirit accepted their defeat without demur. Only J. Silva and E. de Sousa could hold their own against the Chinese, winning two of the three sets and securing a total of 15 games out of 33. E. A. Noronha and C. Barretto and F. and A. V. Remedios were badly beaten, securing only 11 and 9 games respectively. For the Chinese, C. Chou and H. Lo secured 21 games, Lau Man Ching and Lu Tak Cheuk 21 also and Lau Fuk Ki and Cheung Wing Kue 19. They won seven sets out of the nine.

By beating the Recreation, the Chinese Recreation Club remain the only team unbeaten in the "B" Division, and incidentally the only Club unbeaten in the three divisions. They have now only the United Services Recreation Club to play in the "B" Division to complete their fixtures and I hear that the match is being fixed for Saturday. Unless something extraordinary happens, the Chinese will win and by it, they will establish themselves at the top of the League Table with an enviable record of eleven matches played and won.

Interest is, however, sustained in this division on account of the struggle between the Recreation and Indian Recreation Club for the runners-up position. Both have lost to the Chinese and now stand shoulder to shoulder in matches played and won. They have to meet each other yet and the match will decide who shall rank second in the League Table. Recreation have to play the Kowloon Cricket Club, also and the Indian Recreation Club have to play the Royal Engineers, but it is expected that the two leading Clubs will go through their respective matches successfully.

Craigengower have emerged best so far in the struggle for the middle positions, but I expect the Nippon Club to catch them up. South China have fallen away with four matches won and therefore remain half way in the Table, while Hong Kong Cricket Club and University may spring up having three matches each yet to play.

A very healthy sign for the future of Lawn Tennis in Hong Kong is the large number of mid week matches that are being played. Never before have so many matches taken place on Sundays and mid-week. In former seasons postponed matches were left until the programme was finished and last year the League went on till the end of August and even then not all the matches were played. I expect the current season to finish by the end of the month and despite the fact that the Chinese will, in all probability win the three divisions, the various clubs seem keen on keeping their fixtures.

Yesterday the Hong Kong Cricket Club met the United Services Recreation Club in the "A" Division and to-day two matches will be played in the "C" Division, these being K.B. School, F.P.A. v. Chinese R.C. and Hong Kong C.C. v. Recreation. The Mitsu Bussan Kaisha have arranged with the University to play off the "B" Division tie on Sunday on their own courts at Munde Road, Kowloon.

The South China Athletic Association are the first to complete their fixtures in the "B" Division. Considering that this is their initial year in the League, they have not made at all a bad start. They have won four out of the eleven matches and their best performance was against the Chinese Recreation Club to whom they lost by 46 games to 53. The margin of 7 games is the smallest that the Chinese R.C. have scored this season in this division. The S.C.A.A. record is as follows:

Beat Kowloon C.C. 64-35 games; beat Nippon Club 52-47 games; beat M.B.K. 67-32 games; beat R.E. 59-40 games; lost to Chinese R.C. 45-53 games; lost to Recreation, 44-55 games; lost to Indian R.C. 39-60 games; lost to United Services R.C. 49-50 games; lost to Hong Kong C.C. 42-57 games; lost to University 49-51 games; lost to Craigengower 44-55 games.

THE LEAGUE.

"A" DIVISION.

U.S.R.C. Beat H.K.C.C.

The United Services Recreation Club broke their succession of defeats yesterday when they secured their first win this season at the expense of the Hong Kong Cricket Club in the "A" Division. The match was played on the H.K.C.C. courts, and resulted in favour of the United Services by 50 games to 43. The result puts the winners equal with the M.B.K. and the H.K.C.C. in the League Table. Each has a point.

The detailed scores were as follows:

S. E. Green and G. W. Sewell (H.K.C.C.):
lost to Flower and Graham 2-9
beat Major Stevenson and Capt. Somerset 6-5
beat Heeling and L. Smith 7-4
15-18

G. Miskin and W. B. Cornaby (H.K.C.C.):
beat Flower and Graham 6-5
lost to Major Stevenson and Capt. Somerset 4-7
beat Heeling and L. Smith 7-4
17-10

C. C. Stark and A. Brearley (H.K.C.C.):
lost to Flower and Graham 4-7
lost to Major Stevenson and Capt. Somerset 3-8
lost to Heeling and L. Smith 4-7
11-12

Total: H.K.C.C., 43; U.S.R.C., 50.

UNIVERSITY LEAGUE MATCHES.

The following will represent the University Tennis Team in the "A" Division League Match against the M.B.K. on Sunday, at 4.30 p.m. on the M.B.K. Ground (Kowloon): Mr. T. W. Cheung (Capt.), Prof. H. C. Redmond, Messrs. P. C. Lim, H. C. Hung, B. H. Wong, and B. P. Ng.

"B" DIVISION LEAGUE MATCH.

The following will represent the University Team in a League Match against the Nippon Club on Saturday, July 16th, at 4.30 p.m. on home ground: Mr. B. P. Ng (Capt.), Messrs. W. M. Gittins, G. de Souza, T. K. Tan, T. L. Lu, and Dr. D. K. Samy.

TOLLEY "COMES BACK."

GREAT GOLF AT ST. ANDREW'S.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 12th. At Saint Andrews, Tolley, brilliantly equalling the few minutes' old record for the new course set by Jones, of 51, headed the list of qualifiers with 144.

Charles Whitcombe had 145, Melhorn 146, Jones 147, Gollas 147, Kirkwood 148, and Tweedell 149. Duncan failed to qualify, with 162.

Other qualifiers were Barnes and Nabholz with 153.

Five lesser-known Americans failed to get together with Duncan, also Wethered, who returned 161.

"Bobby" Jones' Amazing Golf.

St. Andrews, July 13th. Jones showed amazing golf, doing the first round in 68, 32-36, beating the amateur record for the course by three strokes and equalling Duncan's professional record.

THE BEACON.

HOW TO USE IT.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

Pedestrians who crossed the "white lines" at the junction of Feder Street and Des Vaux Road Central yesterday were presented with a handbill, distributed by uniformed policemen, containing the following information: A traffic beacon, which continuously red flashing light has been installed at the junction of Des Vaux Road Central and Feder Street, opposite the General Post Office. All vehicles will reduce speed on approaching the beacon. Vehicles requiring to turn at this point will circulate slowly round the beacon keeping left. As each vehicle reaches the street along which it intends to proceed it will work its progress down the required street without crossing any other vehicles.

Drivers of vehicles and pedestrians are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in carrying out these instructions facilitate the movement of traffic generally and in particular to avoid the danger of accidents. White lines have been drawn on the surface of the roads to indicate foot-passengers' crossings. Foot-passengers should cross between the lines, and on no account, cross the square diagonally.

(Signed) E. D. C. WOLFE, Capt. Supt. of Police.

COUNTY CRICKET.

HOBBS AND THE RECORDS.

LANCASHIRE AND NOTTS WIN POINTS.

Both *Reuter* and the *British Wireless Service* hasten to tell us of the new cricket record. Says the latter:

Hobbs, the Surrey cricketer, today set up a new record by scoring his hundredth century for Surrey and his one hundred and forty-second century in first class cricket. Playing against Kent at Blackheath he made 121. Hobbs is the first batsman to complete a hundred centuries for his county team.

The news will be read with interest by Englishmen all over the world. To all other nationalities, including Scottish and Irish, it will mean nothing. On second thoughts Australians must be included, and a certain number of British subjects of Indian nationality who have come under the spell of the English (not the British) national game.

Some of us may be a little tired of the sports records with which we are almost daily bombarded. "Play the game for itself, never mind what other fellows do," is the attitude of many. And yet, what cricket lover cannot often be found browsing over "Wisden," where it is all put down, from details of every "Test" ever played to the furthest distance that a ball has been sent flying. Judged by figures Hobbs stands quite alone as a batsman. If all the batsmen who ever wielded a bat were ready, at their prime, to do battle with Mars, we think that Hobbs and W. G. Grace would go in first, despite the claims of Victor Trumper and Tom Hayward.

LANCASHIRE OR NOTTS?

Other news is of interest. Lancashire beat Hampshire, a good but not outstanding feat for the North-erners, and Notts accomplished a better performance by heading Yorkshire on the first innings. The struggle between Notts and Lancashire is very keen and close for the leadership. Lancashire lead at present but there is nothing to prevent the other team overtaking.

As to individual performances, Macdonald proves again and again that, with the possible exception of Tate, he is still the best bowler in England. Geary of Leicester played havoc with Derby. Bowley, Bates and Whysall all made big scores. They are the type of batsmen who can claim to be largely the backbone of their respective sides, though they are just short of English Test match form.

Bowley and Whysall have done well abroad and the latter was very highly regarded in Australia, doing great things with "Gilligan's Men." A. P. F. Chapman scored a century and so did Sutcliffe. The principal individual performances follow:

Batting.
Bowley (Sussex) 220
Bates (Glamorgan) 200
Whysall (Notts) 184
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire) 169
H. L. Higgins (Worcester) 123
Hobbs (Surrey) 121
Bates (Warwick) 118
A. P. F. Chapman (Kent) 113
G. B. Legge (Kent) 104
Not out.

LANCASHIRE BEAT HAMPSHIRE.

SHIRE.

Macdonald Again.

LONDON, July 12th. Lancashire strengthened their position at the head of the Championship table by defeating Hampshire by ten wickets at Southampton. Scoring was not remarkably high and no outstanding innings is recorded.

In Hampshire's second innings, Macdonald, the Lancashire fast bowler, took 7 wickets for 78 runs. Scores being: Lancashire: 297 and 50 (for 0 wicket); Hampshire: 139 and 207.

NORTHAMPTON LOSE TO ESSEX.

In a low-scoring match at Colchester, Essex defeated Northamptonshire by 61 runs.

No batsman on either side reached the 50 mark, but in Northampton's second innings, Russell took 5 wickets for 32 runs. Scores: Essex: 184 and 163; Northants: 157 and 129.

GLAMORGAN OUTLAY WORCESTER.

Great Innings By Bates.

A double century by Bates was the chief factor in Glamorgan's win on the first innings against Worcester at Kidderminster. H. L. Higgins, for Worcester, also reached three figures, but the side failed to avert the follow-on.

Bates batted brilliantly in the Glamorgan innings, carrying his bat for 200 runs. Only Higgins offered any real resistance to the Glamorgan attack, but in a total of 227. Rain interfered with play.

Scores: Glamorgan: 390; Worcester: 227 and 41 (for 3 wickets).

LEICESTER BEAT DERBY.

Geary Unplayable.

Eighteen runs ahead on the first innings, Leicester overwhelmed Derbyshire at Leicester, a brilliant bowling feat by Geary bringing about a collapse of the Derby side in their second innings. Leicester won by seven wickets. Geary's six victims were obtained at a cost of 18 runs.

Scores: Derby: 293 and 84; Leicester: 281 and 67 (for 3 wickets).

GLOUCESTER v. SUSSEX.

Bowley Makes 220.

Going in first for Sussex against Gloucester, Bowley scored 220 in a total of 374. Sussex gained major points for a lead on the first innings. The match was played at Brighton.

Bowley was the only prominently successful batsman for Sussex. Gloucester were only 76 runs behind on the first innings. The Sussex wickets fell quickly in their second innings, and Gloucester were set to make 245 runs to win. They had scored 44 without loss when the game concluded. Rain interfered in the closing stages.

Scores: Sussex: 374 and 160; Gloucester: 298 and 44 (for 0 wicket).

NOTTS OUTPLAY YORKS.

But Only By 23 Runs.

By the narrow margin of 23 runs, Notts gained 5 points, for a lead on the first innings against Yorkshire at Bradford. Centuries were scored by Whysall for Notts and Sutcliffe for Yorkshire.

In the Notts first innings, Whysall contributed 184, and for Yorkshire Sutcliffe compiled 169 before he was defeated.

Scores: Notts: 343; Yorkshire: 320.

SURREY v. KENT.

Hobbs, Chapman and Legge Score Centuries.

Jack Hobbs made a welcome reappearance for Surrey against Kent and he signalled his return by scoring his hundredth century for Surrey and the 142nd of his first-class career. Hobbs is now 10 ahead of the record set by the late Dr. W. G. Grace.

Kent were entertaining Surrey at Blackheath, and won on the first innings, centuries being scored by A. P. F. Chapman and G. B. Legge. In the Kent first innings, A. P. F. Chapman and G. B. Legge in partnership, punished the Surrey bowling severely, the former compiling 113 and the latter 104.

For Surrey, Hobbs scored 121 in a total of 245.

Scores: Kent: 407; Surrey: 245.

WARWICK v. SOMERSET.

No Result due to Rain.

Bates, the Warwick batsman, scored 118 not out in a total of 241 for, the loss of 2 wickets, against Somerset at Birmingham. Rain prevented further play, and the match does not count in the Championship.

NEW ZEALAND v. EAST ENGLAND.

New Zealand defeated East England by eight wickets, in a low-scoring game at Wisbech. In their first innings, East England scored 170; New Zealand making 243 in reply. The second knock produced 145 runs, and New Zealand scored the 76 runs necessary for success at the cost of two wickets.

Scores: East England: 170 and 145; New Zealand: 243 and 76 (for two wickets).

NEW CINEMA FOR KOWLOON.

TO BE READY BY CHINESE NEW YEAR.

A new Cinema Theatre, intended, it is believed, to cater for both European and Chinese residents, is in course of erection of the corner of Nathan Road and Saigon Street, Kowloon, and will be known, when complete, as the Kowloon Theatre.

Piling work has already been completed, and it is expected that the building will be ready by next Chinese New Year. The cinema will have a frontage of 75 feet on Nathan Road, and will extend along Saigon Street for a distance of 103 feet. It will be built of concrete and roofed with asbestos sheeting. The building will have a seating accommodation of 946 people, there being 610 seats in the pit and 334 in the circle. The view of those in the pit will not be obstructed by pillars supporting the balcony as the latter will be built on long girders which will do away with supports. Another feature of the theatre is its numerous exits which will enable it to be cleared in a few minutes in the event of an emergency.

ON THE "GRANT."

PASSENGERS LEAVING YESTERDAY.

Among passengers leaving on the a.s. *President Grant*, which left port yesterday for Seattle and ports, were the following:—

Miss Kathleen Simmons and Miss Gertrude Simmons, on a short pleasure trip to Shanghai.

Mr. Kan Tung Po, manager of the Bank of East Asia, Hong Kong, on a business trip to Shanghai.

Mr. P. H. Bordwell, manager of the Lumber Dept. of the Robert Dollar Company, returning to headquarters in Shanghai after a business trip to Hong Kong.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Nelson, travelling to Seattle. Mr. Nelson is in the oil business in the F.M.S. and is doing on vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Cadbury and family, travelling to Seattle on furlough. Dr. Cadbury is connected with the Lingnam University, Canton.

Master James Lee, ward of Dr. and Mrs. Cadbury, and son of General Li Fook Lum, Commander of the 5th Nationalist Army, Canton, going to the States with the Cadbury family, with whom he is to be brought up.

Mr. F. F. Fan, connected with the Lingnam University, Canton, travelling to Seattle.

Mr. L. Schipper, well-known merchant in Shanghai, booked through to Europe but will stop over at Shanghai for the *President Lincoln* to San Francisco.

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S BAND AT QUEEN'S.

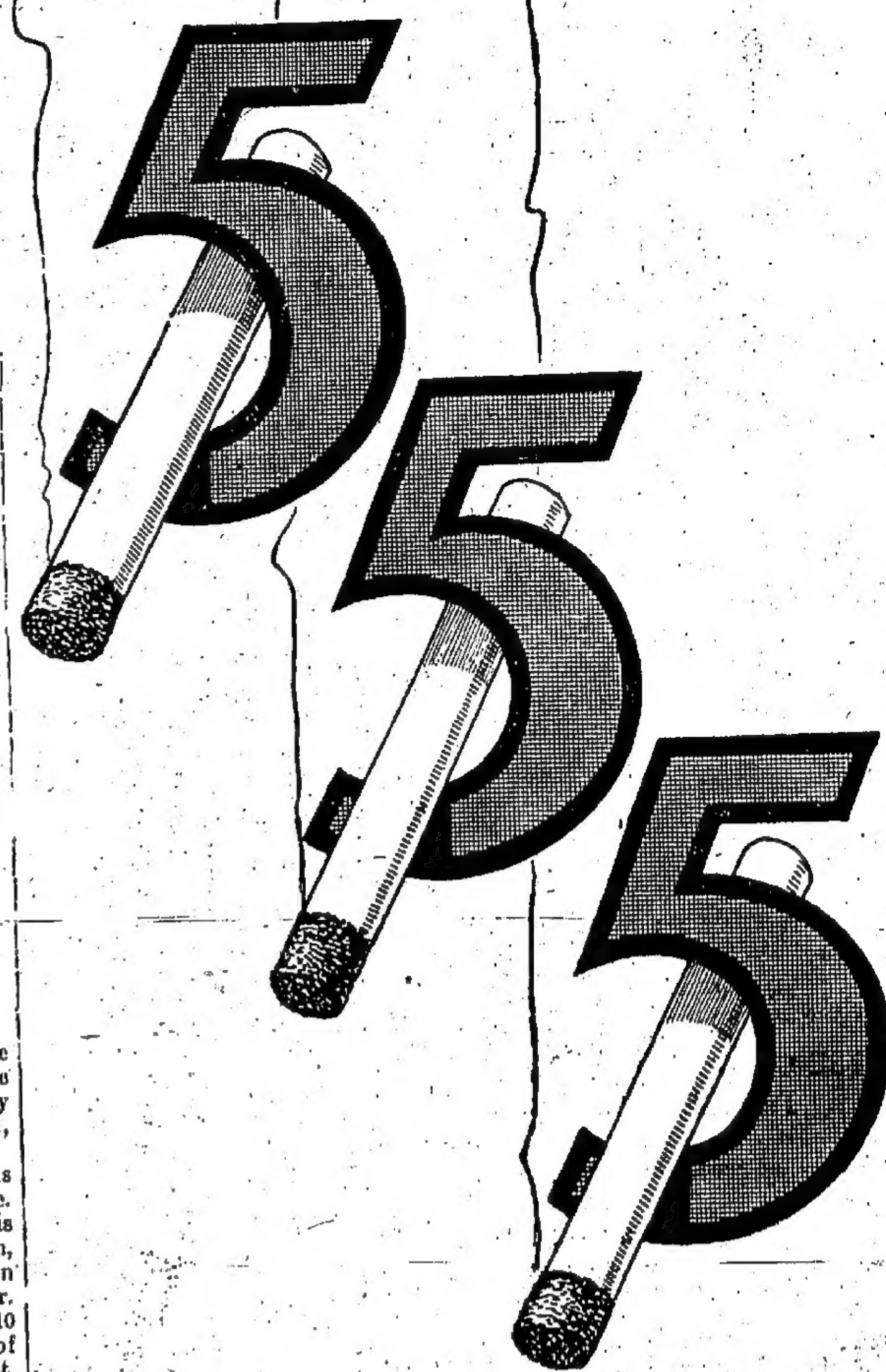
Some capital programmes are being staged starting to-day at the three entertainment houses run by the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., and catering for Europeans.

At the Queen's Theatre there is a complete change of programme. The big picture will be "So This is Paris," an Ernest Lubisch film, starring two popular articles in Monte Blue and Patsy Ruth Miller. In addition there will be 5.10 and 8.30 selections by the Band of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment. This programme will continue until Saturday night.

At the Star Theatre "The Sensation Seekers" is being shown at matinee performances to-day and to-morrow while to-night, the Wilbur Players, who are giving their farewell performances, prior to departing for Singapore on Saturday, will present "The Girl from Child's," and to-morrow night they will conclude their season with "Her Unborn Child."

At the World to-day and until Saturday, is showing the picture version of that old favourite "East Lynne."

STATE EXPRESS

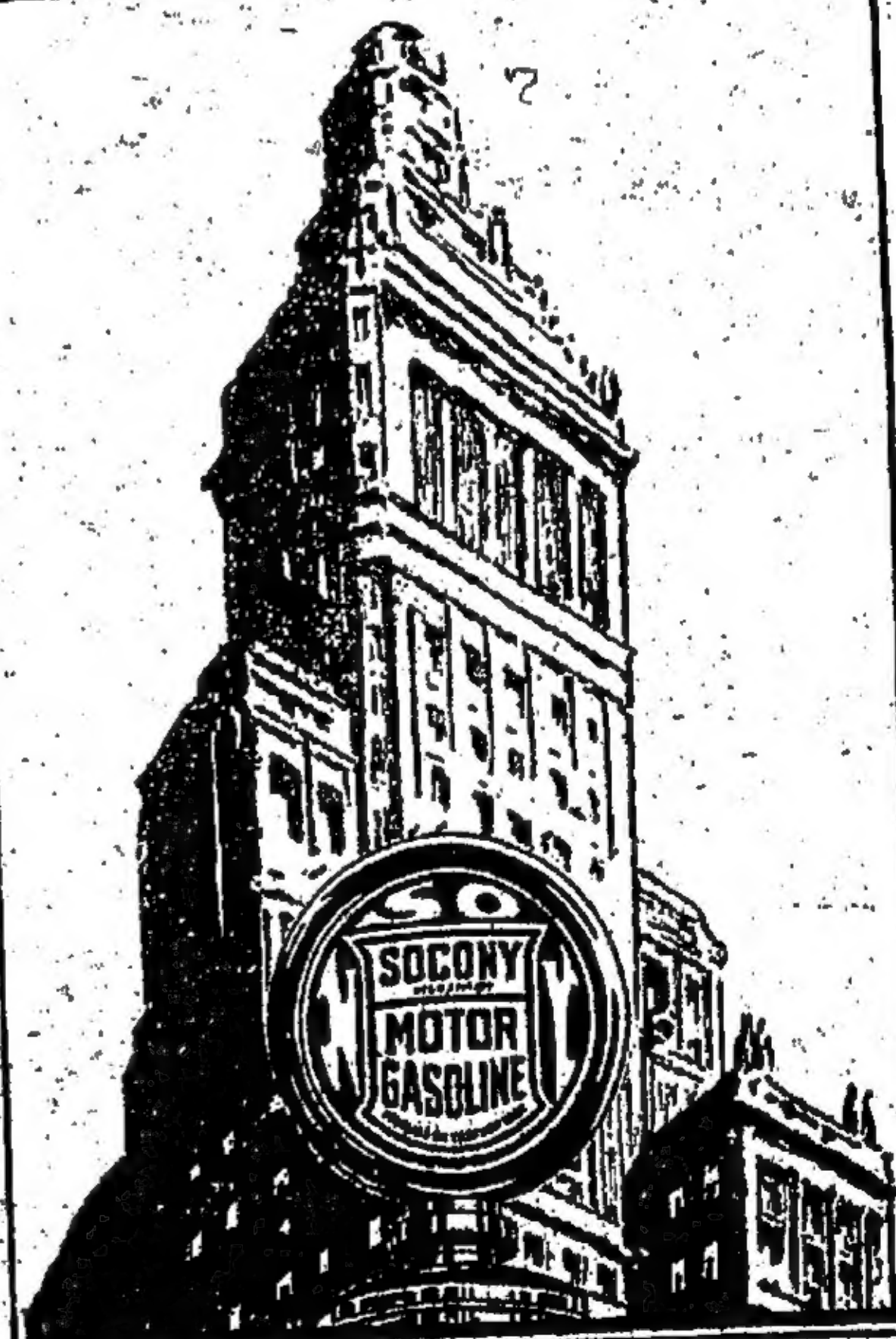


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of
THE UNIQUE 555 LEAF

ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD. LONDON

CITY HALL SERVICE STATION

YOU CAN NOW OBTAIN
SOCONY GASOLINE AND
MOTOR OIL AT THE NEW
SOCONY SERVICE STATION
CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
THE CITY HALL ALSO
FREE AIR AND WATER.



BACK OF
EVERY DROP
OF
SOCONY

STANDS
THE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway

SOCONY

GASOLINE & MOTOR OIL

"UNIFORM QUALITY
BEST RESULTS."

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

Latest changes in China Coast officer personnel are as under:—
 Mr. J. W. Grieve, third engineer, C. N. Co., has resigned.
 Captain R. W. Bateman, of the *Kiangwo*, has gone master, *Changwo*.
 Captain J. M. Bain, of the *Changwo*, has gone master, *Kiangwo*.
 Captain W. M. Ruxton, of the *Tungwo*, has gone master, *Luenho*.
 Captain S. J. Barden, of the *Luenho*, is on reserve.
 Mr. J. Colquhoun, third engineer, *Luenho*, has gone third engineer, *Leesang*.
 Mr. J. A. Thom, third engineer, *Leesang*, has resigned.
 Mr. W. McG. Deuchars, third engineer, *Yuenang*, has gone third engineer, *Luenho*.
 Mr. G. F. Stofchuk has been appointed supply third engineer, *Luenho*.—Shipping & Engineering.

A GOOD CONTRACT.

THE ONLY PENALTY MISSED.

Now that shipbuilding contracts evoke such fierce competition, a shipbuilder friend of mine tells me that shipowners naturally take advantage of the situation by putting in all sorts of most clauses and penalties, says a Liverpool writer. He recently received an order for a new 10,000-ton vessel, with all sorts of clauses and penalties attached, in the form of a long schedule. After perusing this for a couple of hours he rushed into the office of the secretary of the company. "This is a good contract," he said, "the owners have missed out one of the penalties!" "Which penalty is that?" asked the secretary, with a gleaming ray of hope in his eye. "The death penalty," gurgled the shipbuilder, as he fell into a soliloquy over the 101st page of the contract.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Kuenigsberg*, from Europe, left Singapore on July 12th, and will arrive here on July 17th. She will sail for Shanghai and Japan on the morning of July 19th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* arrived at Kobe at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday and left at 4 a.m. yesterday. She is due at Shanghai tomorrow at 11 a.m. and leaves Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

The Dollar Line s.s. *President Hayes* will sail from Shanghai tomorrow (Friday), July 15th, and is due at Hong Kong on Monday, July 16th. She will leave for New York, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and Boston on Tuesday morning, July 18th, at 8 o'clock.

The Dollar Line s.s. *President Lincoln* will leave Manila for Hong Kong at 5 p.m. tomorrow, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, July 17th. The vessel will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Monday, July 18th, at midnight.

The B.I. s.s. *Tura* will leave for Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka about 8 a.m. tomorrow (Friday), the 15th inst.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
July 14th.....	5:47 a.m.	7:11 p.m.
" 15th.....	5:47	7:11
" 16th.....	5:48	7:10
" 17th.....	5:48	7:10
" 18th.....	5:49	7:10
" 19th.....	5:49	7:10
" 20th.....	5:49	7:09
" 21st.....	5:50	7:09
" 22nd.....	5:51	7:08
" 23rd.....	5:51	7:08
" 24th.....	5:51	7:07
" 25th.....	5:52	7:07
" 26th.....	5:52	7:06
" 27th.....	5:52	7:06
" 28th.....	5:53	7:06
" 29th.....	5:53	7:05
" 30th.....	5:53	7:05
" 31st.....	5:54	7:05

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 14th.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer.....	29.71	29.78
Temperature.....	82	83
Humidity.....	88	91
Wind.....	WSW	Cal
Direction.....	WSW	Cal
Force.....	2	0
Weather.....	0	0
Rain.....	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 12th: 90

Lowest open-air Temperature, 18th: 81

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Lincoln*, on July 11st:—Mr. W. T. Alexander, Mr. S. Barden, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. L. Heymanson, Mr. H. T. M. Lewis, Mr. A. Lindner, Mrs. W. Lindner, Mr. G. Lindner, Mr. P. S. Louey, Mrs. F. R. Smith, Mr. Peter's Whitfield, Miss E. M. Pickersly, Mr. F. C. Roberts, Mrs. T. Roberts, and Master G. Roberts.

DEPARTURES.

European passengers per the *Empress of Asia*, on July 13th, for Shanghai and Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. W. Ashby, Mrs. A. W. Atkins, Master T. Atkins, Mrs. J. Arroyo, Miss M. Arroyo, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Angara, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Arnold, Mr. W. B. Arnold, Miss M. A. Arnold, Mrs. M. J. Buckel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Byrns, Mr. J. W. Byrns, Jr., Mr. F. Buenamano, Mr. F. C. Condalia, and two daughters, Miss J. C. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Chamlerlain, Mr. A. B. Collaco, Miss I. M. Collaco, Mr. A. Van Durron, Mr. H. C. Durrachmidt, Mrs. P. D. Daniel, Master Daniel, Mrs. Din, Miss S. L. Dia, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drane, Mrs. T. Espinas, Mr. R. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Farhood, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grey, Mrs. A. Gomez, Mr. R. Hollis, Mrs. A. M. Hall, Miss B. Hall, Mr. J. C. Jarling, Mrs. C. B. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Kain E. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lazansky, Mr. M. Lazansky, Miss E. Lazansky, Master R. Lazansky, Mr. E. Lason, Mr. A. Lason, Miss A. Lason, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whiteley, Master R. Whiteley, Master J. Whiteley, Mrs. M. C. Lohman, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, Miss H. Leatherwood, Mr. L. Morrison, Mr. G. F. Mobbs, Mr. J. A. Maskas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moisy, Mr. J. Madiar, Mr. and Mrs. O. Nounboller, Mrs. M. Owen, Miss D. Owen, Mr. E. P. Owens, Mr. J. Osorio, Miss C. Peyton, Col. P. L. W. Powell, Mr. C. H. Pickworth, Mr. A. S. Patterson, Mr. W. T. Paul, Miss Poon Yuk, Mr. R. L. Parker, Miss T. A. Queenan, Hon. M. L. Quezon, Mr. A. L. Rudes, Miss I. Rudes, Mr. J. C. Roberts, Mr. L. M. Rice, Mr. L. M. Rice, Jr., Mr. V. O. Reasick, Mr. A. L. Rae, Mr. F. Rudloff, Mr. R. Roxburgh, Miss S. N. Smaridge, Mr. A. M. Stewart, Mrs. C. Showan, Mr. E. Samper, Mr. C. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Simmons, Miss J. Simmons, Master R. G. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. G. Strong, Mrs. E. Stone, Mr. T. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tom, Major Hurford Tatlow, Mr. R. Trins, Mr. H. G. Veth, Mr. J. V. Villaseor, Dr. A. D. Vaquez, Mr. John Willie, Master John S. Willie, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wiens, Miss Linda Wiens, Master Roland Wiens, Mr. A. Webb, Mr. W. Wright, Col. J. W. West, Mr. M. A. Cahen, and Mr. R. Brown.

Passengers for Seattle via ports per the *Admiral Liner President Grant*, on July 13th:—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Claypool, Miss Costance Claypool, Mr. H. B. Van Brunt, Mr. F. P. Chamberlain, Mr. Chas. N. Ferrier, Miss Kathleen Holmes, Mr. Alfred H. Waller, Miss Kathleen Simmons, Miss Gertrude Simmons, Miss J. Anderson, Mr. J. D. Watt, Mrs. M. Lock and infant, Mr. R. Sparks, Mr. P. H. Bordwell, Mr. L. Schipper, Mr. J. Nayunling, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Nelson, Dr. W. W. Cadbury, Miss Catherine Cadbury, Mrs. W. W. Cadbury, Miss Lane Cadbury, Miss Emma Cadbury, Mrs. M. W. Hemming, Mrs. Lee Brown, and Mr. W. M. Lacey.

Per Dollar Steamship Liner *President Lincoln*, for Manila, on July 11st:—Mr. Abdul Rahman Jaroud, Mr. C. A. Nelson, Mr. Yoshio Kishibe, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, Miss Caroline Jenkins, Mr. A. D. Steward, Master James Steward, Mrs. A. D. Steward, Miss Margaret Steward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Andreas, Miss Maude L. Kalki, Mr. W. S. Bevan, Mrs. Annie Bevan, Mrs. E. Salonga, Miss E. R. Anderson, Mr. G. R. Kerr, Mr. L. C. Lethieky, Mr. John A. Camedon, Mr. R. P. Douglas, Mr. John C. Grove, Mrs. C. M. Grove, Mr. O. P. Holcomb, Mr. N. Inez, Miss M. Keene, Miss R. Langhlin, Mr. Wm. McGibbon, Miss M. Sedgwick, Mrs. E. Tait, Mr. V. H. Wetzel, and Mr. Magib Zahar.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 20th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5115]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "DENYACKIE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th July, 1927. [5110]

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 14th to 20th, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Days of Week.

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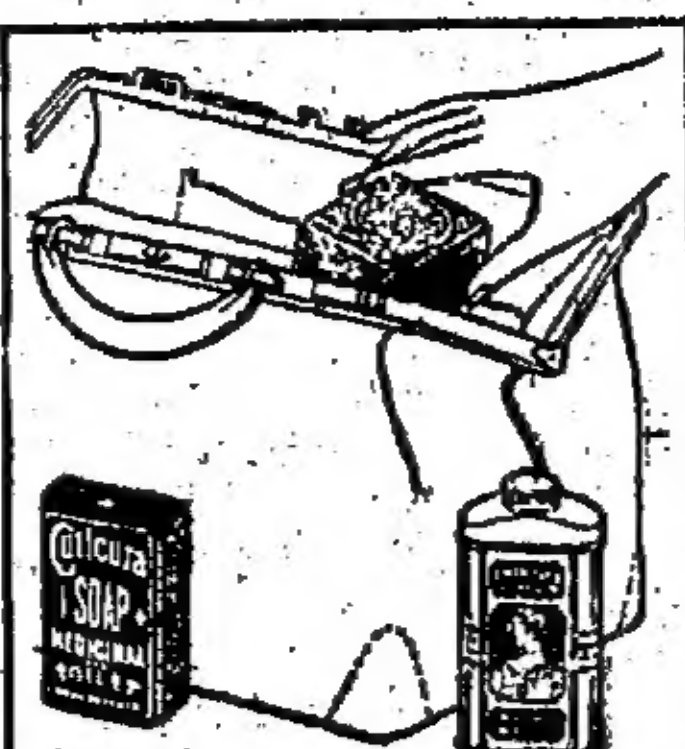
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Travellers Should Carry Cuticura

Daily use of the Soap and Ointment removes the dirt and grime of travel, always irritation, redness and roughness of the face and hands and keeps the skin soft and clear under all conditions of exposure. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant, cooling and refreshing, an ideal toilet powder.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Empire Patent 2,142, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF BEDFORD"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th July, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 20th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 12th July, 1927. [5115]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "DENYACKIE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

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SHIPBUILDERS.
 SHIP REPAIRERS.
 BOILER MAKERS.
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 ELECTRIC WELDERS.
 MECHANICAL AND
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 ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK, HONGKONG."

TELEPHONE No. 212.

CALL FLAG: "C" OVER "ANG. PENNANT."

[61]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
 STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s
 STEAMER "NOVARA"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
 11th JULY, 1927.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 31st July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th July, 1927. [5111]

THE NEW PRINCE REMEDI.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

Consignees of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

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MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th July, 1927. [5111]

ON SALE.

HONG KONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRICE ... \$5.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

[5112]

[5113]

[5114]

[5115]

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[5118]

[5119]

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[5121]

JAVA THE WONDERLAND

SPEND YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAYS
 IN JAVA.

BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS
 GLORIOUS SCENERY.

Next Sailings from Hong Kong:—

S.S. "TIKEMBANG" ... 14th July to BATAVIA direct.
 S.S. "TIKARANG" ... 28th July to BATAVIA direct.
 S.S. "TJIBODAS" ... 3rd Aug. to BATAVIA direct.
 S.S. "TJISAROE" ... 11th Aug. to BATAVIA direct.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	S'hai	Kobe	Y'hauna	V'ancouver
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Nov. 28	Dec. 7
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 28
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 21	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 30	Jan. 8

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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July 19	July 21	EMPERESS OF CANADA	July 30
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20

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*SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.

*TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug., at Noon

*TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug., at Noon

*Call Kooling & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July

HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 16th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 24th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Friday, 15th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU ... Thursday, 21st July

RATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 8th August

OSAKA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 22nd July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 25th July

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

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Port Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "ZOSMA"	...	7th Aug., 1927
s.s. "OOSTERK"	...	4th Sept. 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OOSTERK"	...	25th July, 1927
s.s. "OOSTERK"	...	22nd Aug., 1927

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

ONLY TWO STEAMERS CARRY
THROUGH CARGO.

JAPANESE VESSELS BEST CONTRIBUTORS.

The freight returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that through freights were only manifested by two steamers, both Japanese. Local imports were also largely contributed by Japanese steamers.

Inward freights were discharged by nine steamers and amounted to 11,900 tons. Four British vessels accounted for 3,815 tons. The best return was 3,631 tons carried by the s.s. *Knut Hansen* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag.

Through cargoes totalled 10,356 tons. Of these, 5,840 tons were carried by the s.s. *Amur* from Antwerp and Singapore, and 4,516 tons on the *Yamagata Maru* from Calcutta and Singapore.

There were also two shipments of coal amounting to 4,224 tons for the Colony and one lot of 820 tons for other ports.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were: British, 4 arrivals and 7 departures; American, 1 arrival and 1 departure; Norwegian, 1 arrival; Japanese, 6 arrivals and 4 departures; Chinese, 2 arrivals and 1 departure; French, German and Portuguese, 1 departure each.

The following were the cargo carriers:—

S.S. *City of Bedford* (British) from Newport and Manila, 303 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Yuen Sang* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, 1,800 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tara* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, 912 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Irion* (British) from Liverpool and Singapore, 800 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Knut Hansen* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kolschlag, 3,631 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Yamagata Maru* (Japanese) from Calcutta and Singapore, 790 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,516 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Kisha Maru* (Japanese) from Dairen and Taingao, 1,100 tons coal, 403 tons general for Hong Kong and 820 tons coal for other ports.

S.S. *Katsuragisan Maru* (Japanese) from Milke, 3,124 tons coal for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Amur* (Japanese) from Antwerp and Singapore, 500 tons general for Hong Kong and 5,840 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Chung Wo* (Chinese) from Bangkok, 2,650 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. "Hydrangea" Docked.

After returning from Port Bayard, the s.s. *Hydrangea* went into Taikoo Dock yesterday for scraping and repainting her bottom.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

SUFFICIENT LIFE SAVING
APPARATUS ON S.S.
"TAI TAK."

S.S. "KONG NING" READY
FOR WUCHOW RUN.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Claimed by the Sea.

While painting the s.s. *Sui Yang*, which is anchored at Kowloon Bay, a Chinese fell into the sea and was drowned. A report has been made to the police by the master, Capt. Lumsden. So far the body has not yet been recovered.

S.S. "Kong Ning" Ready to Sail.
It is understood that the reconditioned *Kong Ning* will be berthed at her wharf for Wuchow on or about Monday, under Captain J. McCarthy.

Clearance Granted to S.S. "Tai Tak."

The Portuguese vessel *Tai Tak*, clearance to which was refused on Tuesday owing to insufficiency of life-saving apparatus, sailed for Canton at midnight, having made adjustments satisfactory to the Harbour Department.

Died at Sea.

The s.s. *Tara* from Calcutta and Singapore reported the death of one steerage passenger from tuberculosis.

The American vessel *Dewey* arriving into port yesterday from San Pedro and San Francisco stated that the ship's chief cook had been drowned in Legaspi, P.I.

No Lights.

For failing to exhibit regulation lights, the master of a trading junk was fined \$10 at the Marine Court yesterday by Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N.

Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,013.

Admiralty Oil Tanker.

The Admiralty Oil Tanker, *War Sudra* was at Singapore at the beginning of last week, having arrived there from Hong Kong, and she has now left for Abadan.

Steamer Aground.

The new Chinese-owned vessel *Sin Kheng Seng*, 78 tons, stranded on Tree Island (Straits) last week, but was refloated again a few hours later and sustained no material damage.

Naval Ratings.

It was mentioned earlier this week that the P. & O. s.s. *Novara* had arrived with relief Naval ratings. These included ten petty officers and 118 ratings, under the charge of Lieut. L. de Villiers.

Liners Leave.

Two liners left port yesterday for the North. The *President Grant* had on board about 60 cabin passengers booked for Northern ports and Seattle, while later in the day the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Kowloon Wharves for Vancouver, via Seattle, with over 230 cabin passengers, and many steerage passengers.

A Captain's Courtesy.

When the Norwegian vessel *Helikon* arrived at Singapore last week, her master, Capt. J. Jorgenson, reported that he took over two shipwrecked fishermen from the *City of Bedford* in the Singapore Straits.

The *City of Bedford* was outward bound from Singapore when the two native fishermen were sighted in the water. The liner immediately stopped and picked the men up. Shortly afterwards the *Helikon* was sighted, bound for Singapore, and the captain of the *Ellerman* liner signalled her.

The two steamers heave to and a boat was lowered from the *City of Bedford* and the two men taken across to the Norwegian vessel to be disembarked at Singapore, to which port they belong.

Next Week-end.

Next week-end there will be five large liners at the Kowloon Wharves, in addition to smaller shipping. The *President Lincoln* is arriving from Manila, and sails from here again on Tuesday. The *Empress of Canada* is due from Vancouver and the North, and the *President Cleveland* and *President Hayes*, and the *Siberia Maru* are expected. All these liners bring mails from Canada, America, Japan and Shanghai, and possibly one or more will bring Siberian mail. The *Empress of Canada* sails for Manila on Tuesday next, returns here on August 1st, and sails for Vancouver on August 3rd. The *President Cleveland* sails for Manila at 6 p.m. next Tuesday, and leaves this port again on Wednesday, July 27th for Seattle. The *President Hayes* is on the round-the-world run, and sails for Manila on the same day as the *Cleveland*, at 6 a.m.

Wreck of the "Tungshing."

The Shanghai Harbour Master notified that the wreck of the str. *Tungshing*, which was sunk in the Huangpu, about 61 cables seaward of Black Point, has been entirely removed. Sweeping in the vicinity shows a least water depth of 30 feet L.W.S. It may be found necessary to keep for some time in order to prosecute a search for buried scrap steel. Masters of vessels are requested to proceed at dead slow speed when passing such boats.

Philippines Shipping Mishaps.

The *West Niger*, belonging to the United States Shipping Board, was refloated by her own power after she ran aground off the harbour of Cebu, and proceeded to that port undamaged.

The steamer *Taipei* ran aground off Point Cap Island, when coming from Sandakan, Borneo, on her way to Zamboanga. A coast-guard vessel went to her assistance. The *Taipei* is a British steamer plying between Zamboanga and Borneo.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Torantul*; South Wall Basin, *Aphie*, *Moore*, and *Falkner*; East Wall Basin, *Silas*, *L. 15* and *L. 19*; West Wall Dock, *Wild Swan* and *Marion*; *W. 1*, *W. 2*, *W. 3*, *W. 4*, *W. 5*, *W. 6*, *W. 7*, *W. 8*, *W. 9*, *W. 10*, *W. 11*, *W. 12*, *W. 13*, *W. 14*, *W. 15*, *W. 16*, *W. 17*, *W. 18*, *W. 19*, *W. 20*, *W. 21*, *W. 22*, *W. 23*, *W. 24*, *W. 25*, *W. 26*, *W. 27*, *W. 28*, *W. 29*, *W. 30*, *W. 31*, *W. 32*, *W. 33*, *W. 34*, *W. 35*, *W. 36*, *W. 37*, *W. 38*, *W. 39*, *W. 40*, *W. 41*, *W. 42*, *W. 43*, *W. 44*, *W. 45*, *W. 46*, *W. 47*, *W. 48*, *W. 49*, *W. 50*, *W. 51*, *W. 52*, *W. 53*, *W. 54*, *W. 55*, *W. 56*, *W. 57*, *W. 58*, *W. 59*, *W. 60*, *W. 61*, *W. 62*, *W. 63*, *W. 64*, *W. 65*, *W. 66*, *W. 67*, *W. 68*, *W. 69*, *W. 70*, *W. 71*, *W. 72*, *W. 73*, *W. 74*, *W. 75*, *W. 76*, *W. 77*, *W. 78*, *W. 79*, *W. 80*, *W. 81*, *W. 82*, *W. 83*, *W. 84*, *W. 85*, *W. 86*, *W. 87*, *W. 88*, *W. 89*, *W. 90*, *W. 91*, *W. 92*, *W. 93*, *W. 94*, *W. 95*, *W. 96*, *W. 97*, *W. 98*, *W. 99*, *W. 100*.

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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd August

S.S. "CABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th August

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S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

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S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th July

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPORE"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,819	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOBEA"	10,853	17th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,853	7th Jan. 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan. 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,938	16th July, 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,008	22nd July	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	12th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	8,856	2nd Sept.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawao, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

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